THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867. VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER 78

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" " per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

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One square one insertion	$1 50
" " each additional insertion	75
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" two weeks	6 00
" three weeks	8 00
" one month	10 00

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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

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☞ *In transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	2 50

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tishri, 30th September	1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th October	"
1st Kislev, 29th November	"
1st Tayvas, 27th December	"
1st Shevat, 25th January	1868.
1st Adar, 24th February	"
1st Nissan, 24th March	"
1st Eyar, 23d April	"
1st Sivan, 23d May	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June	"
1st Av, 20th July	"
1st Elul, 19th August	"

Ash Wednesday, 6th March ..... 1867.
Maunday Thursday, 18th April ..... "
Good Friday, 19th April ..... "
Easter Sunday, 21st April ..... "
Ascension, 30th May ..... "
Pentecost, 9th June ..... "
St. Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ..... jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Fortier, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellers, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 298. Meets 1st Friday of each month.—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (D. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

UTRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A'. AND A'. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G'. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec'y.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G'. M.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CASPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.'.; —— ——, Sec.'.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose CROIX, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.'. W.'.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.'.

PHILIPPE DE LESSERIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.'.; William Y. Croole, 32d, Rec'.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d, Comm.'. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.'.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
541-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done.

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

NOTICE
—TO—
GAS CONSUMERS.

IN compliance with a pledge made in their communication of February last, to the Hon. Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the

Memphis Gas-Light Company

have determined to reduce the price on their sales of Gas supplied on and after the

First Day of December next

to the lowest rate then deemed possible, allowing a small profit on the capital invested, and pledge themselves that the price then established shall range among

THE LOWEST RATES CHARGED

in other Southern and Southwestern cities.

Their apparatus, lately at great expense improved and extended, enables them to supply as pure, strong and brilliant gas light as that supplied any where in the United States.

With reference to a much threatened opposition in business, which they do not deem probable, the Company hereby give notice to their patrons and the public, that in case of an actual competition they will supply their demands at

One-Third, or Less than One-Third the Rates Established by such Competitors.

Their Works were constructed with a view of remunerating the owners for their investments, as well as the public convenience. Notwithstanding such intention, they will sell or furnish

Light at a Mere Fraction

of the price asked by any competing or opposing Company.

JAMES M. WILLIAMSON,
President.

se15

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand, to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent
se24 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

HENDERSON OWEN, late of Brown & Owen.
S. F. McNUTT, late of McNutt, Trotter & Bailey.
J. C. P. HAMMOND.

Valuable Plantation to Lease.

I WILL Lease, as administrator of Christopher J. Field, dec'd, his Home Place—the place of Clay & Field, and the Plantation known as the Content Place. These Plantations are in the county of Bolivar, Miss., and in fine condition for cultivation, having been cultivated for years past. There is a new and fine Circular Saw Mill on the Home Place, for Sale.

For further information apply to me at Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., or to Dr. E. J. Field, on the premises.

oc19 Adm'r C. J. Field, dec'd.

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Sullivan Block, Second and Madison Streets. Charges reasonable.

E. H. MCCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street,
CLAY BUILDING.
ap6 dawly

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS,
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No 9, Third Story, Titus Block. oc2 tf

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT, I. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,
Attorneys at Law
HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 233 Main st., Memphis.

L H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh15

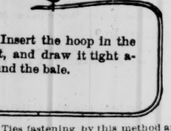
E. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec8 1yr

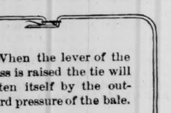
SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE

FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. G. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'tr,
No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.



All other Ties fastening by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.



We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie,

on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

D. H. DAVIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES
—FOR—
COTTON BALES.

THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN IRON TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer the ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to 1-stantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized, but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING
No. 81 Carondelet street, N. O.
se22

Our Latest Improved
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.
GROVESTEEN & CO.,
499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First class House.

The t ne of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equa ly delightful to the practiced and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, with *four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep6 dawly

One Thing is Certain,

THAT however widely great men may differ, there is a large majority of Doctors, Lawyers and Divines throughout the South who do agree that Dr. Williams' Pulmonic Balsam of Wild Cherry and Wood Naptha is the only certain cure for Pneumonia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Strength, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Difficult Breathing, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, and a certain and sure cure for Consumption in its early stages. That it cures all of the above enumerated diseases, is a fact beyond controversy, as there are thousands of living witnesses to-day ready to testify, who have been cured by this great discovery. Hear what some of our most eminent physicians of the South say: The distinguished Dr. Boon, of Macon, Ga., says that "in every case he has found this preparation a safe and prompt remedy for all pulmonary affections, and takes pleasure in recommending it as a reliable anodyne, expectorant, etc."

Dr. Tennant, of Marietta, Ga., a physician of deservedly high reputation in this and every other section of the country, entertains and expresses the same opinion, and recommends it extensively in his practice.

Dr. P. M. Cohen, of Charleston, S. C., a gentleman well known throughout the South, and a wholesale dealer and importer of drugs and medicines, recommends it in the highest terms, and is, exclusive of all other testimonials, in his family, with the most satisfactory results.

And we might add numerous other certificates of like recommendations of this medicine, all of which would only consume time in reading for our purpose, as this great medicine is so well known throughout the South, where it has been in use for the last twenty-two years, that any further recommendation for it than that —that all who have used it once are not satisfied to be without it; and no great has been the demand, that it has been only recently that we have been able to make sufficient arrangements for its manufacture as will enable us to supply the constant demands which we are daily in receipt of from leading druggists and other dealers throughout the South.

Having established our Labratory at the well known wholesale drug house of J. B. Wasson & Co., of the city, we are now prepared to fill all orders without delay which shall be promptly met, (to the trade only), and must be addressed to J. B. WASSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggests, Memphis Tenn.
oc26 tf

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE Stockholders of the MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD, will meet at the Company's Office in Memphis, on the 15th day of November next, to elect a Board.

By order of the Board.

W. B. WALDRAN,
oct8 1m Secretary and Treasurer.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,
Poplar Street, East of Orleans,
Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.

PERSONS wishing to enter pupils will please call after 3 p.m., or at any time Saturday. se18 tf

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of Thomas Bettis, deceased, and all parties concerned, that we, as surviving executors of said estate, have this day filed our account as such, with John Loague, Clerk of the County Court of Shelby county, where parties concerned can come forward and examine same.

SAMUEL MOSBY,
ANDERSON C. BETTIS,
Surviving Executors.
Memphis, September 11, 1867. se12 w,

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

MORE LIGHT!!

"1. How can the Bible, square and Compass be reckoned both as furniture and jewels?

"Ans. Read the 119th Psalm. Is not the Bible there made to fit every part and purpose of the grand moral and spiritual edifice?

"2. Is there rational proof that the two Saints John were Masons?

"Ans. Yes. But it requires more investigation than has been given to it.

"3. Why should a Grand Master be *permitted* to choose his own Deputy?

"Ans. That, if he dies or retires, his design may not be destroyed by falling into the hands of one whose views are not the same as his own.

"4. Why cannot an installed officer be *permitted* to dimit?

"Ans. His installation covenant is for the whole term.

"5. Where did the Jews get an idea of tides? There are no tides in the Mediterranean Sea.

"Ans. In the Gulf of Arkada, where King Solomon had his immense commerce."

These questions and answers we take from the *Voice of Masonry*. The answers strikes us as singularly unsatisfactory, and some of the questions as rather queer.

1°. We read in the Monitors, that "the FURNITURE of a Lodge consists of the Holy Bible, Square and Compass," that the moveable jewels are the Rough Ashlar, the Perfect Ashlar and the Tracing-board; and the immoveable jewels are the Square, Level and Plumb.

The answer to the first question should have been that the Bible, Square and Compass are *not* reckoned *both* as furniture and jewels. The answer given, if they *had* been so, is no answer at all. The 119th Psalm sheds no light on the question. What if the Holy Bible is "made to fit every part and purpose of the grand moral and spiritual edifice?" Does that explain why it and the Square and Compass are *both* furniture and jewels?

2d. There is no rational proof, nor any other sort of proof, that the *two* Saints John were Masons. That modern interpolation is exploded. John the Baptist, was an Essenian Missionary, or itinerant preacher, and the Essenes perhaps had the mysteries in some shape or other. There is no *evidence* of it. As to John the Evangelist, there is not *the least* proof that he was a Mason or an initiate in the mysteries.

3d. A Grand Master is not *permitted* to choose his own deputy. It was always his *right*. His deputy was *his* deputy, acting *for* him and *as* him, and in his place and stead. The Grand Master, both in England and France, was generally a Prince or Nobleman, who did not personally attend to the business of the office or exercise its functions. He did all by his deputy. When he died, the powers of his deputy ended, of course. The Grand Lodges that exercise the power of electing Deputy Grand Masters, do it by usurpation, just as they have usurped in many other ways on the prerogatives of the Grand Master, in the process of popularizing and *Democratizing*, and so denaturalizing Masonry. The answer given to the third question is utterly incorrect, because the powers of the Deputy did *not* continue after the death of the principal.

4th. There is no law in Masonry that prevents an installed officer from dimitting. The rule is a mere modern and unauthorized innovation. Suppose an officer is compelled to remove to another country immediately after he is installed. Suppose he is exiled. Shall he not have a dimit? Shall he remain unaffiliated in his new home or place of exile? What if his installation covenant *is* for the whole term? Can he not *die* during the term? As well say he cannot do *that*, because his installation covenant is for the whole term.

DISAVOWAL OF LOTTERIES BY THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge of New York, at its last session, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Certain fraudulent and unauthorized schemes in the nature of lotteries or gift enterprizes falsely purporting to be under the sanction of Masonic authority for the benefit of the 'Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund,' have been devised and set on foot by certain persons for their own selfish purposes, therefore

Resolved, That the G. L. of the State of New York does not only disavow, but denounce as gross and wicked impositions all such schemes, purporting to be for the "H. & A. Fund," or any other Masonic charity, and that all such schemes and devices being subversive of public morals, and in violation of the laws of the State, deserve the severest condemnation of all honest men and Masons.

Resolved, That the newspaper press throughout the State be requested to publish this preamble and resolutions, as a caution to the public against impositions of this character."

We do not see that lotteries for the purpose of erecting Masonic halls or asylums are any more immoral, as a species of gambling than raffles and the Southern Asylum plan of disposing of lands. In one sense it is gambling, to invest a small sum of money for the chance of winning a prize; but in the same sense all speculations and dealings in stocks are gambling. In Tennessee, lotteries are prohibited by law. They do undoubtedly work *some* mischief, by encouraging the spirit of gaming, and demoralizing a few persons among the many who purchase tickets; but we hardly think that many are harmed in that way. We certainly do not agree that a lottery, fairly conducted, is a gross and wicked imposition, or subversive of the public morals. There is a good deal of the spirit of the Pharisee about denunciations so bitter. Lotteries were much more common, fifty times as common, in our boyhood, than they are now; and it is quite certain that the prohibition of them has not made the public morals any *purer* than they then were. Men are very apt to

"Compound for sins they haves mind to,
By damning those they are not inclined to;"

and Dr. Johnson's advice,

"Clear your mind of cant,"

will bear repetition in these over-virtuous days. There are two sides to almost every question; and if lotteries are in some respects harmful, in others they effect good. Men contribute to charities in that way who would not do it in any other.

EXTRACTS

From the Address of the Sov. Gr. Commander of the Supreme Council of the 33d Degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, in Supreme Council, April, 1866.

The lukewarm, the inefficient, the indolent, the ignorant, the narrow and bigoted, or the selfish, set in these positions, are not dead but diseased limbs, by which the whole body soon becomes tainted and poisoned. There are no men in any order who are merely cyphers. Those who do no good, necessarily do harm. The worthless are always in danger, and often immeasurably so. Unfortunately, also, the greatest nuisances are never abated. They hold for life, and always live to a good old age.

* * *

The old motto of Scottish Masonry remains unchanged; but it teaches political truth as it teaches philosophical and religious truth. It is not possessed by a single idea. It teaches *all* the great truths, by soaring the seeds of them, and permitting them to grow, leaving the application of them to those who receive them. It has fought for freedom of action and of conscience; but the Carbonari were not its initiates. It teaches the same doctrines at Rome and in Spain and Russia, as here; but it does not lend its organization to the dreaming theorist or the ambitious demagogue. Necessity might make it conspire, but it does not excite to revolt a people not fit to be free, nor one that is fit, when it will be powerless to protect its dupes and victims from the terrible consequences of failure. It is the apostle of rational liberty; not of that popular despotism which coins the whims of the mob into laws, and at last sets the sword above these; nor of that anarchy in which the misgovernment of the ignorant, the bigoted, the brutal and the vile, sooner or later, invites the inauguration of Octavious and the Empire.

When it changes its formulas and the arrangement of its degrees, and rewrites its lessons, to become a conspirator in a province, it is de-naturalized, and becomes carbonarism. If it ever marches towards the Holy Land, it will not give the command of the Soldiery of Sheiby county, where parties concerned can come forward and examine same.

SAMUEL MOSBY,
ANDERSON C. BETTIS,
Surviving Executors.
Memphis, September 11, 1867. se12 w,

NOTES OF DISCUSSIONS

On the Mysteries of Masonry in Malling Abbey Lodge. (No. 1063,) so far as they may be lawfully published.

From Freemason's Magazine, London:]

The symbols and mysteries of Freemasonry are a storehouse of the treasuries of moral and philosophic truth. The ancient Masters looked on them with very different eyes, according to the various degrees of proficiency which they had attained. Whilst the many would recognize in the emblems and ceremonies belonging to the three stages through which they had passed nothing further than what was communicated indiscriminately to all the brethren, others would discern under them deeper and more important truths completely veiled from the sight of the ordinary inquirer. Hence the division of Masonry into exoteric and esoteric by Phythagoras. The exoteric truth of Masonry have been taught us in our Lodges of instruction, and delivered to us in lectures on the tracing boards. The esoteric teachings of Masonry, now, as formerly, can only be fully discerned by diligent investigation. The writings of philosophers, and the architectural and other records of religious systems, will often suggest explanations of Masonic signs, and will again, in their turn, be more fully understood and appreciated when read in the light which Masonry will shed upon them.

A brief consideration of the general purport of the three degrees of Craft Masonry will serve as a preparation for a more particular inquiry into the signification and object of its several symbols and allegories.

We may consider the three degrees with reference, first, to three periods of the history of mankind; and, secondly, to three stages in the life and education of an individual.

A glance at the tracing boards will show how large a proportion of our symbols belong to the first degree. And this was to be expected, for gesture, language and picture writing would characterize the early ages of the world as they now mark the infant state of nations and individuals.

The distinctive symbols of the first degree are doubtless of the highest antiquity. Probably they were all used in Masonry before the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

The earliest traditions would have reference to the creation of the world. This was completed in seven periods or days, and seven is the characteristic number of the first degree. The Masonic ladder has seven rounds.

Objection: There are but three rounds named in Masonry.

Answer: The names so given are comparatively modern, as is the designation of "Jacob's Ladder." When this emblem of the E. A. is fully considered, reasons will be given for believing that the ladder was a Masonic symbol before the time of Jacob, and that the number of the rounds was seven.

The three pillars refer to the Creator of the Universe. The Deity was represented by a pillar, because it contained a kind of outline of the form of a man in hight and breadth, though of far larger dimensions. This mode of representing Deity must have continued to the time of the Exodus, for the Israelites were directed to throw down the pillars of the idolatrous Canaanites; and it may have been on this account that the Divine presence was represented by the form of a pillar when the Israelites came out of Egypt. The three pillars denote a Trinity.

Objection: The doctrine of the Trinity was unknown in the earliest periods of Masonry, and the three pillars represent the three principal officers of the Lodge; the three chief persons employed in the building of the temple; and three orders of architecture. And the lights have reference to the positions of the sun.

Answer: These applications of the symbol do not exclude the other. At the time to which we refer the introduction of the three pillars into the tracing board of the E. A. Degree, the builders of the temple were not born, and the orders of architecture were unknown; the connection of these last with Masonry is perhaps figurative of the support the Lodges derived from three systems of Grecian philosophy—the Dorian, Ionian, and Attic. The consideration of these latter applications of the symbol is not necessary for this lecture. Knowledge of a purely religious character does not appear to have formed part of the ordinary instruction in Lodges, but was reserved for the "Esoterics." Pythagoras himself recommended conformity to the religious practices of the country to which Masons belonged. But there was certainly religious knowledge veiled under the Masonic symbols, sparingly communicated; and a traditional knowledge of the Trinity may have been included in it. It is certain that in systems of religion derived from a corruption of Masonry, as Druidism, the number three was invested with a sacred character, as in the honor given to the mistletoe, and numerous other instances. The reverence for the triangular form amongst Masons was also very significant. But this question must be left for future consideration. The course of the sun was the subject of various allegories and symbols in the earliest ages of many nations; and their place in Masonry is therefore very probable.

There is also reference, in the E. A. degree, to the first period in a man's life and culture. The three periods, corresponding to the three degrees in Craft Masonry, are thus described by Algazzali, the Arabian philosopher: "The first, or infantile stake in intellectual development is that of pure sensation; the second, which begins at the age of seven, is that of understanding; the third is reason, by means of which the intellect perceives the necessary, the possible, the absolute, and all those higher objects which transcend the understanding."

Candidates for admission to the second degree were formerly asked, "How old are you?" and the answer was "not yet seven;" because they had not yet passed beyond that Masonic teaching which is analogous to that which is learnt by children from their first perception of things until the age of seven, viz: Knowledge of an entirely practical character, obtained by the exercise of our senses, by perseverance, "line upon line," and by the proper use and ordering of our time; and the first rules of right and wrong under the guidance of our natural conscience. All this is signified by the character of the working tools used in the E. A. degree. . . .

The same given by Pythagoras to Masons in the three degrees were: 1. Acoustici (hearers); 2. Mathematici (scholars); 3. Physici.

The hearers, even in their Lodges, were to be silent, and to retain their thoughts within the secret recesses of their hearts. This is still symbolized by the mode of wearing the apron in the E. A. degree. . . . It is also implied in the charge of the second degree, where permission to offer sentiments and opinions on subjects regularly introduced in the lectures is for the first time given.

Masonry discourages mere systemmongers, and accordingly guides us in the first instance to such practical works and duties, and such acquaintance with sound principles of moral truth and virtue as may strengthen our minds against error, when we come to the exercise of our contemplative, intellectual and speculative faculty.

"Masonry has invented no new principle, but it has discovered and appropriated a beautiful system, in every way, most wisely designed to vitalize its principles of Benevolence and Morality, and to pre-eminently distinguish its disciples from the rest of the world.

"The maxims of the Common Law, or in other words, the dictates of an enlightened common sense, apply with more intense force in the Masonic family than in the commonwealth.

"The mutual obligation of Honesty, of Equity, of Truth, of Fair Dealing, of Candor, of the Golden Rule, and of Brotherly Love is earnestly and most forcibly impressed upon the mind, and ignorance can never be pleaded by a Mason as an excuse or in mitigation of punishment for a violation of his obligation.

"Again, the protections which the Common law throws around the humblest citizen as safeguards of his personal rights, also hedge in and protect the individual Mason, in a still more impregnable defence."

THE POETRY OF MASONRY.

An intelligible view of the poetry of Masonry may be gathered from its general principles. It inculcates brotherly love amongst all mankind, it tends to soften the harshness of an exclusive feeling towards those who differ from us in our views of religion or politics, although it allows no discussion on either one or the other; it suppresses the attachment to class, the which is the bane of all other institutions, and by the purity of its sentiments it harmonizes the mind, ameliorates the disposition, and produces that genuine feeling of benevolence and Christian charity which "suffereth long and is kind, and envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not easily puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemingly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things, and endureth all things."

THE TALLEST MASON IN EUROPE.

At a meeting of Lodge *La Cesarce*, at Jersey, on the 28th June, Bro. Brice entered, who, being nearly eight feet in hight, is no doubt the tallest Mason in Europe. Naturally, a little sensation was excited among the brethren as he stalked up the room and took his seat with the visitors.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WILMINGTON, November 1.—Considerable interest is manifested in the approaching election, the Conservatives being in hopeless minority in this county. They will probably not nominate a ticket. The negroes are almost a unit for the Radical policy.

CHARLESTON, November 1.—A circular has been addressed to the most prominent citizens of the State, requesting them to join in holding a Convention on November 6th, in the interest of the white people, to memorialize Congress to reconsider the reconstruction bills, and remove all of the existing obstacles to a full, free and harmonious expression of the intelligent opinion of the people of the State, and adopt such measures as will influence citizens to oppose in a proper and lawful manner, all schemes calculated to result in negro domination and utter destruction of the better interests of the State.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Wilson, of the Judiciary Committee, authorizes the statement that he has not changed his opinion on impeachment.

The time of the election in Georgia has been extended for the reason that there is only one polling place in each county, except in incorporated cities.

The *Herald's* special says the Republicans Committee read letters from dedicated Southern niggers, affirming that they are in great fear of violence from the whites, and asking permission to organize militia companies.

FLORENCE, October 31—Evening.—The Pontifical troops have all been withdrawn from the country, and are concentrated within the fortifications of Rome. Garibaldians have taken possession of a portion of the railroad between Rome and Civita Vecchia, and torn up the rails. The army of King Victor Emanuel is advancing in the direction of Rome.

PARIS, October 31 — Evening.—The *Liberti* says that the Emperor of Austria has given assent to the proposed general conference for the settlement of the Roman question, but the Pope absolutely refused to be a party to it; and England and Russia are reported to have received the invitation of France to join the conference.

J. B. WASSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Pomades, Perfumeries, Etc.,
And an endless variety of
Fancy Toilet Articles, Etc.,
Too tedious here to enumerate.

SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. NIPGEN & REAKIRT, and of JOHN A. NIPGEN, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

ASSOCIATED with this House are Messrs. H. F. Farnsworth, John C. Reakirt, Richard Brewster, James Boon, George Gourley and others, all of whom are well and favorably known in this city and throughout the South generally, as thoroughly practical druggists and correct business men of long and tried experience. And with our personal knowledge and familiarity with the wants of our numerous friends and patrons, and our strict attention to business, we are determined to make this the

Wholesale Drug Emporium
OF THE SOUTH.

We would therefore offer special inducements to dealers in this city and country generally, to favor us with their confidence, assuring them that as we import direct from foreign markets, and purchase from the original manufacturers and first-hand dealers of this country, in unbroken packages, we therefore expect to be able to offer goods in quality and at prices that will defy competition. Respectfully,

J. B. WASSON & CO., Prop'rs,
No. 318 Main street, Memphis.
☞ Sign of the Big Mortar. oc26 tf

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—
(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)
Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup;
" " " Dry;
CRABS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—
(Chow-chow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)
New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
And fine SYRUP;
HARRISON FLOUR;
GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;
SUGARS—all kinds.
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—
No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;
NEW CODFISH;
NEW HERRING.
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
oc31 300 Main Street.

P. M. STANLEY. M. C. KING. J. M. SMITH.

Stanley, King & Smith,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 272 Front Street.
Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.
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LOTTERIES.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.

Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $25, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme."

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

SECOND DRAWING
—OF THE—
Southern Asylum
LAND COMPANY,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
HERNANDO, MISS.,
AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 15th inst., was attended with unusual success, when it is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $17,000 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the affair was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, MISS., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the proceedings were characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

Signed:
J. B. MORGAN,
ROBERT TEMPLE,
V. A. MERRIWETHER,
W. W. CAMPTON,
M. MACKEY,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and comprised lots in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still more attractive inducements to interest themselves in our scheme. From a lengthy list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis, with lot 60x200, fronting on the corner of the city, and within one block of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $5000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 60x100, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quarters of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one block of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $5000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 37 feet of water, situated in Winston county, Alabama, with 160 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; a handsome and well constructed school building, favorably located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No. 5, in Hays' sub-division, Memphis, size 102x152 feet. A beautiful building lot. Valued at $2000.

Ninth Prize:

75½ acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tenn

MEMPHIS APPEAL

JOHN S C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SATURDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

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LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
St. CLAIR DEARING, NEWS EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN ANSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

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Jno. R. Eskin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de'cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissevied; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

IS THE SOUTH CONTUMACIOUS?

The Northern journals, and the pensioned Southern presses of Radicalism are fond of accusing the South of contumacy and a factious spirit in respect to reconstruction. They ask what the men of the South *propose* to offer to the people, while they advise them not to co-operate in the dirty work of reconstruction. *Propose!*—what opportunity has the South had to *propose* any thing? How *can* it propose any thing now? Has Congress ever indicated a willingness to listen to any proposition? As the *Telegraph* (at Washington, Arkansas,) says:

"There is not the remotest prospect any where, that any suggestion on their part, of terms of union, even 'recognizing all the legitimate results of the war,' differing an iota from the severe and degrading demands of Congress, would be received otherwise than with scorn and contempt."

What can any one advise the people of the South to *do*, except to bear oppression bravely, to protest against it, and to refuse to submit to conditions unfit to have been imposed, and which no *generous* conqueror or lover of liberty would have imposed upon them? What could be said to them, when they seemed about to yield an obsequious and servile obedience to all that was demanded by arrogance flushed with victory and bent on degrading and humiliating them, other than this,—

"In this abject posture have ye sworn
To adore the conqueror?
Awake! arise! or be forever fallen!

The *Telegraph* well says that they have been "threatened with bitter curses and ranker humiliation if they do not 'accept the situation' with smiles, and glorify the hand that smites them; if they do not cover their heads with ashes, denounce themselves as felons, basely give over to disfranchisement and political infamy those whom they most loved and trusted, become the subjects of slaves, and transfer all their once beautiful country to the domination of the African race."

And it forcibly adds:

After the surrender, the terms were accepted at once and unanimously. All over the South, we were ready, and hastened to return to the Union and renew our allegiance to the Constitution. How was it in Arkansas? Did we not accept the Radical Constitution framed in '64, and with no sneer with the framers of it hand in hand, as equals into the Union? Did not every State in the South hasten to organize its government under the proclamation of the President? Why was not the Union restored? Simply because Congress had not exercised the dictatorial right which it claimed, to prescribe the terms. It interfered, and restoration was arrested. "It may be for years. It may be forever."

When Congress interfered, did it consult the South as to the terms which would give the "guarantees" it professed to wish? Did it care to hear them? It did not. There was the second error. Congress did not treat the people of the South as fellow citizens, to be conciliated, but as conquered slaves, to be humiliated. Congress *dictated* and put forth the constitutional amendments—and arrested reconstruction until they should be accepted. It had *almost* succeeded. Thank God it failed! The time will come, if ever the Union is restored, and the North and South become one people, when every patriot in the North will join in this ejaculation. For if it had been accepted we would have presented to the world the singular spectacle of a united nation, professing harmony—eight millions of whose citizens were branded with disgrace by the hands of the others, and had accepted the brand. Could such be brothers with the rest? Preposterous! Thank God *this* degradation is not upon us, and we pray Him it may never be!

The *wrong* of Congress was double. It demanded concessions of our civil rights of representation which the Constitution did not authorize it to demand. It also demanded our confession of moral turpitude. The *mistake* of Congress was only single. If it had stopped with the demand of a modification of our rights of representation, it would have succeeded. Even with that the Union would have been restored.

For the people of the South were really anxious for restoration. So anxious for it, that they would, *for the sake of harmony*, and to do what they could do, have agreed to give up the negro count in the basis of Federal representation, until they might find it safe to admit the negro to vote.

* * * * *

But the people of the South could not yield their honor. They could not plead guilty to crime. They could not accept the brand of infamy to be borne, as representatives of all, on the brows of her greatest men. They could not fix it there themselves. The thought is shocking. Then came the rage of Congress, because the South preferred to lose all its representation rather than accept the stigma. Then came military tyranny, and despotism, and arbitrary infliction of degradations which would have been aforetime inconceivable—with harsher terms and conditions almost brutal. We submit to the power which we cannot resist, but still reject the terms. We only refuse to barter our integrity, and now they taunt us with the fact that we have nothing to propose.

The New Orleans *Times*, as to the same matter of contumacy, says:

The old fable of the unscrupulous wolf that satisfied his conscience and justified his violence toward the unoffending lamb by the pretext that the latter had muddled the stream from which he drank, at a point below that of his accuser and devourer, has a new and striking illustration in the course of the Radical majority of the North toward the people of the military districts. Posterity will find it difficult to realize that in so enlightened and moral an age, such apologies could be set up for acts of flagrant injustice and oppression. The Southern people, having been conquered in a gigantic war, in which no reasonable man will presume to question the sincerity of their motives and convictions, however unwise and disastrous the course they pursued, are required of their victors to approve expressly, as the condition of their restoration to certain political rights, of the disgrace and disfranchisement of their own brethren and associates, who had been no more, and, indeed, in too many cases, far less criminal than themselves. A proposition like this had been rejected by many of the basest criminals. Men are sunk below the lowest grade of moral turpitude when they can be got thus to desert and betray their associates even in guilt. Many a fellow has perished on the gallows or served his lifetime in the penitentiary who would shrink from the baseness of turning State's evidence against his companion, or seek to throw upon him the whole burden of a joint crime.

Yet this was demanded of the Southern people by the constitutional amendments, for rejecting which they are now charged with contumacy, and subjected to new cruelties and oppressions. They were required to place themselves on the pages of history in the disgraceful attitude of a people who sought to relieve themselves of the hardships of a situation brought upon themselves by their own acts, by delivering their chosen chiefs and leaders to the vengeance of the victor. Was it contumacy in a brave and honest people to reject such a proposition? Would it not have been eternal infamy to have accepted it? Will any of those brave men who led the Federal armies with so much gallantry against adversaries of equal devotion and heroism, deny the justice of this proposition, and acquiesce in the denunciations launched for that cause by furious partizan demagogues against the people—the followers of chivalric and self-sacrificing "foemen" truly "worthy of their steel."

Suppose the war had a different conclusion, and the two sections had been called on to settle the controversy upon terms of mutual concession, and the Confederates had proposed to surrender a large portion of the country claimed by them, on the condition that the North or the United States would forever disfranchise Gens. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and the other gallant and conspicuous chiefs of their armies? How would such a proposal be regarded by the Northern people, even when smarting under the shame and oppressed by the disasters of an overwhelming defeat? Even the conquered have rights. It may be as is contended by the torch and turpentine fanatics that life, liberty and property are forfeited by failure in a contest of arms. But the right of conscience, the superior obligation of honor, of faith, and of truth, still remain to the most abject captive. The haughtiest conqueror cannot demand, or if he does, it cannot be contumacy to refuse compliance, that his conquered foe should renounce his religion, his belief, his honor, his affection, his heart loyalty to relatives and friends. You may execute him, but you cannot compel him to be the hangman of his own relatives.

There can be no stronger proof of the violence of the passions, which rage among those partizans who so sway the opinions of the Northern masses, than when we see prominent leaders of the majority working themselves and their followers into a white heat of rage over the contumacious obstinacy of the rebels, in rejecting the proposed Constitutional amendment which forever ostracised and degraded their most honored and respected leaders. Hear the profane and ribald utterances of a man of advanced age, long public service, and who holds the second, with many chances of succeeding to the first office in the Republic—utterances of menace, of fanatical fury and exterminating vengeance against a defenceless people, who would not consent to be the executioners of their dearest friends and blood relatives. "There must be another turn of the screw" howls this Ohio Torquemada on the cool shores of Lake Erie.

All pride, all honor, all sensibility, all manhood, must be crushed out of this people—the people whose hospitality he has enjoyed, whose hands he has grasped in apparent friendship, whose peaceful homes and manly and virtuous demeanor he has witnessed and professed to admire! Men of such conduct must be profound and detestable hypocrites, crazed fanatics, or insensate fiends. They are really not in earnest, and in that case are only contemptible. If sincere in their suggestions, they would, by their counsel and example, degrade the honest, enlightened Christian people of the United States, to the level of those barbarians of the dark ages, who looked upon all whose faith was different from theirs as pestilent heretics, incurable, save by the vigorous application of the wheel, the rack and the thumb-screw.

The military commanders assigned to the districts, finding themselves selected to execute the scheme of a powerful and exacting party, thought to curry favor with this dominant faction by an overzeal—by transcending even the harsh demands and restrictions contained in the letter of their mandate. The very reverse of the true doctrine of civil and political law and right, which gives a liberal interpretation to all statutes relating to liberty and civil right, was adopted and enforced. The scant privileges and concessions to our people, given by the act of Congress, were crushed out of it by the heels of our military autocrats.

It was no longer the reconstruction originally proposed by Congress and accepted by the Southern people. There should therefore be no surprise, nor any just ground of complaint of their contumacy, if they began to doubt, hesitate, protest, and finally to abandon all belief in or hope of a reconstruction, conducted in a manner so different from that which was originally designed by Congress. If that body, in a moment of partizan fury against the President, or out of a truckling deference to their military vicegerents, chose to abandon its own purport and design and adopt the harsher one of the District Satraps, it certainly cannot censure our people for reviewing and changing their opinions as to the policy of their acquiescing in the new scheme which inflicts upon them the degradation of their present position—a degradation that can only be increased by their voluntary acceptance of it.

There is, therefore, no inconsistency in the course of Gen. Wade Hampton and other distinguished Southerners who were originally in favor of acquiescence and co-operation in the Congressional plan, but who now, seeing the result which the military administration has brought about, advise the opposition of the people to every organization under it. They are prompted in these views, by honest and patriotic purposes and a sound statesmanship. The interest, the eternal welfare of both the two races into which our people are politically and socially divided, justify and demand our opposition to a scheme which must inevitably produce a serious antagonism between the races. Nothing could be better calculated to produce that deplorable result and to accumulate elements of future discord than the course pursued by the District Commanders in the premises.

BEAUTIES OF MILITARY RULE.

We find in an Arkansas exchange, General ORD's Orders in regard to elections to be held in Arkansas under the Misconstruction Acts, and copy a single article, as strikingly exemplifying the ideas of personal freedom possessed by officers of the army who have acquired the habit of exacting unquestioning obedience from their machines. To them, men are made merely to obey, drill and fight: and they naturally think that they have the right to tell a citizen that he *shall* accept an appointment of Deputy Sheriff, if the Sheriff chooses to make it, and that no excuse for refusal to accept will be received.

Here, of course, is a new offence defined, and to be punished. Will the penalty of disobedience be confinement in the Dry Tortugas?

We are indeed surprised that Gen. ORD, who had not seemed to desire to play the despot generally, and who escaped the misfortune of a vote of thanks from Congress for kicking, as others did, the carcass of the prostrate Constitution, should publish an order so supremely ridiculous:

ELECTION ORDER:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS),
OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
VICKSBURG, MISS., September 26, 1867.
General Orders No. 31.]

* * * * *

5. The Sheriff of each county is made responsible for the preservation of good order, and the perfect freedom of the ballot at the various election precincts in his county. To this end he will appoint a deputy—who shall be duly qualified under the laws of his State—for each precinct in the county, who will be required to be present at the place of voting during the whole time the election is being held. The said deputies will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services by the Commissioner of Election, in furtherance of good order during the election, under penalty of immediate arrest and trial by Military Commission. Sheriffs, in making their appointments, will exercise great care to select men whom they know to be in every way able to serve. The persons thus selected are *required* to accept. No excuse will be taken for failure to serve.

THE proprietors of the Chattanooga *Union* have issued a new daily paper in Knoxville called the Knoxville *Herald*.

THAD STEVENS' address to his adherents, which was published on Wednesday, continues to be a topic of discussion at Washington, as indicating the policy which will be urged in Congress on the suffrage question. The assertion of Mr. Stevens that Congress can pass a National Suffrage law by virtue of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution excites comment, from the fact that said amendment has not been certified as having been ratified by three-fourths of the States. It may be added here that a new bill has been prepared providing for suffrage in all of the States by act of Congress, which will be introduced on the first day of the session.

THE JACOBIN CREED.

Here is the platform of Jacobinism as laid down by the New York *Tribune*, the platform defeated in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and which courts defeat in New York:

The platform adopted by our Convention meets squarely every living issue. It is not encumbered by the reiteration of principles which were once in conflict, but which success has changed to axioms, and made the common property of all parties. Nor does it venture upon ground where any who have been true to Liberty and Union during the past six years need not fear to tread. Its resolutions may be condensed as follows, viz: 1. Fidelity to Human Freedom. 2. Impartial Suffrage. 3. War against corruption. 4. Reconstruction through Justice; State repose through economy. 5. Economy in administration; equality in taxation; and no repudiation of our debts, State or National. 6. Indorsement of Congress in its policy of reconstructing the Union on the basis of equal rights for all men, and a pledge to stand by them in all measures needful to secure liberty and peace, even to impeachment. 7. Fidelity to Southern Unionist. 8. Thanks to our soldiers and District Commanders. 9. Indorsement of Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles. 10. Protection to our naturalized citizens in foreign lands. 11. Indorsement of the official course of Gov. Fenton, and thanks to Senators Morgan and Conkling, for firmly resisting the President's usurpations. 12. A right to recreation on any day of the week in every manner consistent with public decorum and the respect due to public worship.

With every one of these principles, except the last, the Democratic party is either openly or secretly at war.

This faction, for which the *Tribune* pettifogs, is "faithful to Human Freedom" by creating five Military Despotisms, under which men have *no* rights whatever. It is in favour of "impartial suffrage" by disfranchising 50,000 white men in Tennessee, and thousands elsewhere; and by giving the power to the negroes and a few Radicals in the unreconstructed States to disfranchise all the Conservative white men in each. It "wars against corruption" by being the patron of every species of corruption, and itself the most corruptive faction that ever ruled a country. Its "reconstruction through justice" is reconstruction through rascality and flagrant outrage and villainous frauds of registration. Its "economy" is the most lavish and wasteful and corrupt expenditure. Its endorsement of Congress is an endorsement of military despotism, of interference with the proceedings and process of the Courts, of trial of citizens by military commission, of negro-suffrage, impeachment of the President; *and its fidelity to Southern Unionists* means the maintenance in power of a few cormorants by the aid of negro majorities, and the continued subjugation of the white race. It would be a disgrace to human nature if a faction with such a creed and record should be sustained by a majority of the white men of the North. In the language of General GORMAN, there would be "no hope for a country ruled by a party that sets at defiance the highest obligations of the Constitution in time of peace, that it may weave a net to retain power; that disevers the Union of States in the name of loyalty; that makes the military superior to the civil power; that abrogates the writ of liberty in the name of liberty; that sustains a standing army for political purposes in time of peace; that imprisons the citizens without a trial by jury; that crushes the white race to build up the black race; that increases our burdens, without pointing out any object, but holding political power."

WHO IS HUNNICUTT?

The character of HUNNICUTT is pretty well understood. His incendiary suggestions for a war of races, his persistent efforts to incite the blacks to hatred, agrarianism, rapine, and anarchy, have not passed unnoticed or unrebuked by the more moderate portion of the Republican press. Even the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* terms him a "second edition of Parson BROWNLOW," and conscious that this is a very strong expression, goes on to justify it as follows:

His opinions upon all subjects are of the wildest extravagance, and evince more of hatred to the white race than even could be looked for in the negro. He steadfastly opposed the immigration of whites into Virginia, fearing, as he himself acknowledges, they will supplant his sable followers. His opposition goes to the extent of denouncing the introduction of whites, though Republicans, as they will he says, be eventually contaminated and made worse rebels than now exist. *In a word, he would have no white people at all.* * * * This man Hunnicutt is an ulcer that has gnawed to the very vitals of the party hereabouts whose stench has drawn around him the carrion birds, and driven from his fold all birds of better plumage.

NOTWITHSTANDING the voice of the people at the recent elections and the expected verdict at the elections to come, the Radical leaders are more violent and defiant than ever. They now proclaim that the Southern Africanized States are to be used to carry their purposes, and to elect their next Presidential candidate. The time of Congress is to be taken up with schemes to fasten their despotism upon the South and to insure barbarism in its territory. Violence, confiscation and more malignity are to be the watchwords of their policy. If persisted in, this new impetus given to the demoniac passions will finish business and ruin the revenues of the Government. The whole revenue system will be broken up, *because the people will be too bankrupt to pay.* If revolution do not follow, ruin will surely come, and Radicalism will thus defeat itself by overdoing its own *role*. Its machinery has now almost worn out. Its chiefs are divided—its masses distrustful of its ability to accomplish pacification. Let it run its machinery, in the direction indicated, and there will at length be an explosion that must crush it to powder and forge cooler and more honest heads to assume control of the Republic's affairs.

THE BAVARIAN journal, the Kempten *Gazette*, announces that it will insert in its columns a daily bulletin of false news. The following is its explanatory preface: "Every day it becomes more evident, even for the candid reader, that a great number of journals, in Germany as well as abroad, wishing to keep alive curiosity of party spirit, publish either inventions of their own, or print, without selection or scruple, news, the falseness of which is evident a league off. The cause of such publicity can only be to cause increased confusion in great as well as in small affairs in public opinion, and to make the institution of the press itself fall into discredit. As much as it is in our power we wish to deprive the enemies of a free press of this field so easily turned to its disadvantage. In future we shall only receive, for our own part, authentic communications, or those which bear the stamp of perfect probability, while we shall insert in our *Bulletin of Lies* all the reports, even if they are sheltered under the mantle of distinguished authorities, which, in our judgment, must be reckoned among those who deceive or blind the public, or lower and deprave its spirit and taste."

WENDELL PHILLIPS' last manifesto in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* calls for confiscation of the lands of Southern "rebels," and giving them to loyal men, and especially the negroes. He affects to have discovered that freedom and the ballot are not sufficient to secure the rights of the blacks. Each one must have forty acres of land. The "dangerous power of a rebellious land monopoly" must be broken up and the President must be deposed, in order to secure the power of the Radical party. If that is to be done, what will we have next? Radicalism can never be at rest. It must advance more infernal plots, whenever it has succeeded in the last. When will it cease to establish itself upon the ruin of the country?

THERE was a rumor on Wall street on Wednesday that a heavy defalcation had occurred in the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company. It is simply of the President of the Company. He has resigned. The cause of his resignation is said to be financial embarrassment.

AT Washington the departments are all exceedingly busy in the preparation of the annual reports. Those of the Navy and Interior are about ready to submit to the printer in the Treasury Department. The Comptroller of the Currency report is the only one which is finished.

LEGISLATIVE.

A resolution for the protection of wool growers, by assessing a tax of two dollars on every dog, except one to each family, the revenue arising from this source to be appropriated to the common schools of the county where the tax is collected, was passed in the Senate on its first reading.

Senate bills compelling the attendance of witnesses before courts having cognizance of cases arising under the military laws of the United States, and allowing jurors and witnesses two dollars per day, passed their final reading.

In the House Mr. Ryder presented a memorial *from* citizens of Memphis protesting against the proposed extension of the corporate limits of that city.

A bill was introduced appropriating $40,000 for the benefit of the penitentiary.

House bill changing the time of holding the courts in the 12th Judicial District was passed on its final reading.

When the Congressional Committee entered the House a bill was under consideration providing that it shall be lawful for any President, Directors, Agent or Superintendent of any railroad in the State to lease or consolidate such road without the consent of the stockholders, given at a regular annual meeting of stockholders.

This is doubtless aimed at the policy of the Louisville and Nashville road. The House adjourned without taking any action on the bill.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. Ryder: A bill to incorporate the Southern Commercial Association.

By Mr. Kercheval: A bill to create a new Chancery Division, and a new Judicial District in the State of Tennessee.

By Mr. Williams: A joint resolution appointing a joint committee to consider the expediency of changing the time for holding Congressional elections in the State. Laid over.

The House bill to incorporate the United Ancient Order of Druids of Memphis was passed on third reading.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—A Kansas farmer has raised this year on 110 acres 6400 bushels of corn, 600 of wheat and 3500 of potatoes—all worth $5435.

—Out of 500 American contributions to the Paris Exposition, 300 received premiums.

—Some of the farmers of Alabama, we see it stated, have already sent an agent for four hundred Germans, and will have them comfortably provided for in ample time. That looks like business.

—The Louisville *Journal* says: It may be laid down as a general rule that amusements which separate the sexes are dangerous. So says Beecher, who might have added *et vice versa*.

—On the first appearance of "Napoleon in Germany," by Louisa Mulbach (Madame Clara Mundt), of which Messrs. Appleton have announced a translation, the King of Prussia presented her with his great gold medal for art and literature, which, with that exception only, had been exclusively given to males of the highest eminence.

—A ship load of German emigrant laborers have arrived at New Orleans. This movement deserves the encouragement of the Southern people.

—The Algemeine *Zeitung* states that in England there is one lawyer for every 1240 of the population; in France, one for every 1970; in Belgium, one for every 2700; and in Prussia, one for every 12,000 only. In England the number of persons belonging to each of the different professions is nearly the same. Thus there are 33,700 lawyers, 35,483 clergymen, 35,905 physicians. In Prussia, on the other hand, there are 4809 physicians to 1362 lawyers.

—James Guthrie, when Secretary of the Treasury, one day sent a letter to a friend in Baltimore. The next morning the letter again appeared in the Spartan and handed back the missive. "Mr. Guthrie," said he, "I can't make out one word of your letter but the signature, so I have brought it for you to translate." The Secretary knitted his brows and puzzled over it some minutes, at last he gave it up. "Hang me if I can read it either. I have forgotton its exact contents, but I know what I wanted to see you about. Sit down and I will tell you."

—A prominent Republican, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, said to us lately, you need not make so great an ado over the Democratic victory, for you have only broken a mere shell. Unknown to you, the Republican organization has lost its cohesion and vitality, and become a mere wreck and ruin of the past.

—The Wilmington *Journal* says: Tuesday afternoon a white man named Irving Johnson arrived in this city, from Bladen county, on a small raft containing about six cords of wood, which he had not only cut himself, but put together in the shape of a raft, and floated all the way to this city in that river, a distance of about thirty miles, unaided and alone. This industrious man left his home last Saturday, and was three days and nights on the river with his little raft. We are pleased to state that his wood brought a good price.

—As we have before intimated, we firmly believe this part of the State of Alabama will ere long be inhabited solely by the white race, and that the negroes will eventually have possession of the lower portion of the State, or what is generally termed the prairie or canebrake country. That this impression is prevalent in the Southern portion of the State is fully attested by the innumerable inquiries addressed to several of our fellow-townsmen by residents of that part of the State in regard to homesteads and uncultivated lands in Jefferson county.—*Elyton Herald.*

SIGNIFICANT.

Our readers are aware that the Democracy of Massachusetts recently nominated John Quincy Adams, grandson of the former President of the same name, as their candidate for Governor, at the election now near at hand. The Boston *Post*, of the 25th instant, contains a letter addressed to Mr. Adams, signed by two hundred and seventy-six citizens of Boston, "comprising for the most part men who have never been identified with the Democratic party," who express their hearty concurrence in his letter accepting the nomination, and "find in the resolutions of the Convention which nominated him much that they heartily commend," and express "their purpose of rendering him their cordial support at the polls." The Boston *Post*, in some comments upon this address, says:

The character, not less than the number, of the signatures to this address certifies in very strong terms to the reactionary influence which is at work on popular sentiment and opinion everywhere around us. It tells us that there is a large and powerful body of our fellow-citizens never identified with, and many of them never having acted with, the Democratic party, which is resolved in this juncture of public affairs to cooperate heartily with that political organization which is pledged to the speedy restoration of the Union, the equalization of the public burdens, economy in expenditure, the rights of the States, and the personal liberty of the citizen.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—nine interments from yellow fever for the past twenty four hours.

Special orders, No. 176, dated to-day from headquarters, Fifth Military District, removes Gen. Harry T. Hays from the office of Sheriff of Orleans Parish, he being an impediment to the reconstruction of Louisiana, under the laws of Congress, and appoints Culbert Bullitt in his place.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The *Express* has a special stating that Secretary Seward has sent Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Auburn, New York, to Rome on a secret mission, the object of which is to offer the Pope an asylum in this country. Hopes are entertained that he will be successful.

The United States steamer Matumee sailed last eve for China with a squadron. Her special business is to look after the pirates infesting the China seas.

RICHMOND, November 1.—The official vote of the State is: whites 78,524; colored 93,656. For Convention, 1483 whites, 92,509 blacks. No Convention, 61,249 whites, 6 357 blacks.

Gen. Schofield, in view of complaints of frauds, is about to order a new census of the voting population of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day. The reports of the various heads of the Departments were the chief subjects of debate. It is understood that the President's message was talked over.

Grant has issued an order granting a week's leave of absence to all clerks in the War Department, who wish to go home to vote.

The National Democratic Executive Committee have issued an address concerning the November election. It appeals to the reason and judgment, and says he who refuses to heed the call is unworthy his share in the rich heritage of an American freeman. It is signed by Thos. B. Florence, R. J. Randall, Chas. Mason, of Ohio, Cornelius Wendel and others.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 1.—Dispatches from Florence giving the situation of affairs at Rome are just received here. The French troops had arrived at the Holly City, which is perfectly quiet. The French were received with profound silence. The Papal forces were to move out and attack Garibaldi to-day.

Lord Wm. Rosse, the celebrated astrologer, died yesterday in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

FLORENCE, November 1.—Latest reports say Garibaldi has retired to Monterondo. He has made no reply to the summons of the Italian Government to disarm his volunteers.

ST PETERSBURG, November 1.—The marriage of King George of Greece and the Princess Olga took place to-day with great pomp and ceremony.

LONDON, November 1.—Consols 94 7-16 5-20's 70; Illinois Central 80½; Erie 47½; FRANKFORT, November 1.—5 20's 75½.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—Cotton unchanged, though Manchester advices are unfavorable. Breadstuffs dull. California wheat quoted at 15s 9d. Western mixed corn advanced to 29s 6d. Oats and barley unchanged. Provision market dull. Lard 32s 6d. Others articles unchanged. Produce unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—Tobacco less active but unchanged. Hemp, dressed, $2 85 and dull. Flour $7 75@13 50. Wheat $1 95@3 68. Corn dull $1 08@1 11. Oats held firm 66@68c. Barley firm $1 90. Rye dull $1 15@1 27½. Provisions quiet. Pork $21 25@21 50. Bacon shoulders 13@14c; clear sides 16½c; sugar cured hams. Lard 13c in tierces; kegs 13½c.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Flour dull; family, $11 50@11 75. Wheat, $2 10@2 55 Corn, dull, 75@78c. Oats, dull, 62@63c. Rye, dull, $1 45. Barley, $1 30@1 65. Tobacco, unchanged. Whisky, unchanged. Pork, $19 75@20. Bacon, dull and nominal. Lard, dull, 12½c. Hogs, dull, $6 25@6 80 gross. Cheese, steady, 14½c. Potatoes, dull, $2 80@3.

LOUISVILLE, November 1.—Sales, 121 hogsheads tobacco; lugs, $4 75; selections, $22 25; cutting, $28 50; sales of the year, 41,062 hogsheads. Wheat, firm, $2 55@2 60. Corn, dull, $1. Oats, 70c. Flour, superfine, $8 25. Mess pork, $21. Lard, 13c. Bacon, shoulders, 14c; clear sides, 18c.

River falling slowly, with twenty-seven inches in the canal.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Sugar, common La., 11½c; Muscovado, 12@13c. Molasses, Prime La., irregular, 65@80c. Flour, quiet and steady; superfine $10 25. Corn dull, small sales at $1 50. Oats, dull; 80c. Pork, dull; $23 25. Bacon, dull; shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 18½c. Lard, declined. Cotton, 19@19½c. Sterling, 151@152. Exchange, par to ¼ discount. Gold, 140@140½.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Cotton dull, ¼c lowes; sales 1800 bales. Flour dull, 10@20c lower. Whisky in bond 34@36c. Wheat more active; amber State, $2 71. Rye lower. Corn $1 37@1 40. Oats dull, 79@80. Beef dull. Coffee steady. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11½@12½; Poto Rico, 12c. Molasses in fair request; Cuba 50@70c. Pork firmer, at $21 10. Lard dull; bbls 12½@13c. Dry goods dull, and prices lower for light makes of brown and bleached muslins, but standard makes of heavy goods are steady.

Money easy at 6@7c. Sterling dull at ½@4c. Gold 41. Government stocks, quiet. Stocks dull and lower, closing steady; Erie, 71½; Hudson, $1 25½@1 26; Illinois Central, $1 25; New Tennessee, 62½.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

GOYER.—Died in this city on Friday night at 10 o'clock, CHARLES WESLEY, Jr., son of C. W. Goyer, aged six years, one month and twenty-six days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) evening at 2½ o'clock, from their residence, No. 354 Adams street.

Carriages in attendance.

DIED.

WELLS—Died, in Batesville, Miss., on Thursday, the 31st, S. A. WELLS, Jr., infant son of Lieutenant and Mary D. Wells, aged twenty months and eight days.

DASHIELL.—Died, at Kaufman, Texas, on the 6th of October, LEWIS PERKINS, infant son of Dr. W. Bond and C. A. Dashiell; on the evening of the 10th, Mrs. C. A. DASHIELL, wife of Dr. W. Bond Dashiell, on the evening of the 16th, ALECK, son of Dr. W. Bond Dashiell.

Shelbyville and Murfreesboro papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Birds! Birds!

JUST ARRIVED, the finest collection of German singing birds ever in this city. Also, fancy cages, White Polish Ducks, Black and Tan Dogs, English Rabbits and Guinea Pigs, which will be for sale for only a few days, at 66½ Jefferson street, near the Postoffice. oct 31*

Notice.

State of Tennessee, County of Shelby.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the December term of the Probate Court of Shelby county, to be held at the Court-room in Memphis on the first Monday in December, 1867, I will apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. M. E. Watson, deceased.

MARY PATTERSON.
H. S. LEE, Attorney. no2 law4w

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
328 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS.
nov2 1m

McMILLAN, RASH & CO.,
COTTON AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
11½ Union Street, Memphis.

WE offer our services to our numerous friends and acquaintances, returning thanks for former patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Our customers interests are ours. Rope, Bagging, etc., furnished.

We have experience in Sampling, Classing and Selling Cotton or Produce, and fear no competition. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed. nov2 1m

MENKEN BROTHERS
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, NOV. 4,
A SUPERB LINE OF
De Laines,
At 20 Cents a Yard.
ELEGANT DRESS GOODS,
20 Cents a Yard.
HANDSOME DE LAINES
—AT—
MENKEN BRO.'S,
At 20 Cents a Yard.
Will be Open Monday, Nov. 4th.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,
—A LINE OF—
De LAINES,
At 20 Cents a Yard.
novl
RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT, } LEVI JOY, J. D. USSERY.
WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,
37 Adams Street,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.
First October Next in our
NEW BUILDING, ADAMS STREET,
Near Worsham House, Memphis.
W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of WM. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may induce them to ship.

We keep always on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Gum Belting, Plantation and Family Supplies generally. WORMELEY, JOY & CO.
set 3m

OUR Buyer in New York having bought during the recent "Break," a large Stock of Goods at Panic Prices, we shall offer

For This Week Only,

Commencing October 28th.

Best Fast Color Calicos, 12½ cents;
Fine Yard Wide Bleached Domestics, 12½ cents per yard—Former price, 20 cents;
All Wool Flannels, 40 cents per yard;
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair;
Corsets, $1 25 per pair;
A complete sack of Mourning Goods;
Fine Brown Domestics, 12½ cents per yard;
Satinet for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 25 cents per yard.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

A New and Complete Stock will be opened and offered at Panic Prices.

Remember, we offer these Goods for THIS WEEK ONLY, as we are confident that the same goods will be worth DOUBLE the Price we are asking now in ten days.

All our stock is fresh and seasonable, and bought during the Panic in New York within the last two weeks.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

A Full and Complete Stock at very low prices.
Gents' Winter Pants, from $1 25 to $5 a pair;
Cloth Cassimere and Velvet Vests, from $1 25 to $5 each;
Fine Business Coats, from $4 to $6 50 each;
Heavy Overcoats, from $8 to $12 50 each;
Men's Hats, from $1 to $5;
Gents Boots and Shoes from Panic Auctions, and selling at a Reduction of regular prices.
Ladies' Shoes from Auction;
Gents' Underwear at a great Reduction;
Ribbons, Buttons, Trimmings, etc., a full and complete Stock included in our late purchases, and will be offered at the same low rates.

A dollar saved is two earned. Remember this, and buy your goods at
ELSON'S MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE,
297 Main street.
oct27

COLGATE & CO. NEW YORK
AROMATIC VEGETABLE Soap combined with Glycerine, recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children. Invented by COLGATE & Co., N. Y. Sold by all Dealers.

J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT.
VERSER & HATCHETT,
Cotton Factors and Comm

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.
se7 te*

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te*

LOST--FOUND.

$25 REWARD—Strayed or stolen about the 11th of this month, from Commerce street, near the bayou, one large Mouse colored MARE MULE, about 11 years old, with a sore on her shoulder, caused from dray saddle. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the same at GALBREATH, STEWART & CO'S.
oct24 1w*

LOST—On Saturday night, a Setter DOG, brown all over except on the breast and end of the tail, which is grey. Had on a black leather collar, with large iron ring. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Dog.
A. B. MULLER,
oct24 1w* 183 Main street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oct22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street. Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oct5 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—I wish to rent 700 acres of rich Big Creek LAND, in the Northern portion of Shelby county, Tenn. It will be rented in large or small tracts. Address
CHAMBERLAYNE JONES, Sr.,
oct5 1m* Care Wormeley, Joy & Co.

FOR RENT—A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct4tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

TO RENT—Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams' block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block; or address Liese, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m. sep1

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE." The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of lease apply at the office of
KEY & PORTER,
Kit Williams' Block,
oct 1tf Corner Second and Madison sts.

FOR RENT—STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, JR., in rooms No 1 and 2.
my22 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men every where to study their own interest. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is useful work.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
1y19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for Sale the residence of the late Dr. W. H. Raines, in the Town of Hernando, DeSoto county, Miss. There is on the premises a large and commodious Frame Building, with six rooms, Out-houses, Stables, Garden, etc., and situated near the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad depot. For further information address the undersigned at Hernando, Miss. W. A. SAINES,
oct9 1m* Administrator.

FOR SALE—Twelve No. 1 Billiard Tables for sale. For particulars, inquire at D. H. EVANS',
oct 1m 12 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, and on a long credit, the remainder in one and two years, without interest.
Also, 8,000 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh3-tf 283 Main street, Memphis

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 1½ miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing; containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (45 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary apurtenances for running the same. There is also a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 6000 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. H.
my4 tf Appeal Office

NOTICES.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for Half the Premium, thereby you get double the amount of Insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs.
oct1 3m MOORE & WEST, Agents.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties Insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street

IN OFFERING OUR BITTERS to the southern Public, we have not hesitancy in asserting their superiority over any Northern production in our markets. In their devisement they are purely Southern—compounded with a special adaptitude to the various types of stomacic derangements prevalent in our climate.
It is a gentle stimulant to the system after undergoing a severe illness.
It is a cure for Dyspepsia.
It assists Digestion.
It cures Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
It is a preventive for Chills and Fevers.
It is an invaluable companion for person traveling at all seasons of the year.
It is a HOME enterprise, and possesses true merit.
☞ Sold everywhere.
C. H. EBBERT & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers.
Depot, No. 6 Howard's Row,
feb10 tf Memphis, Tenn.

Compressing Cotton.

ON and after MONDAY, October 28th, our charges for compressing Cotton, covering Sample holes and Drayage to Steamboat or Railroad, until further notice, will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per bale.
GILL & MAURY,
Chickasaw Steam Cotton Press.
J. H. MERRITT, Asst Sup't,
JNO. B. WELD, Agent,
Southwestern Freight and Cotton Press Co.
oct24 2w J. R. CHRISTIAN & CO.

JO BANFIL & CO.,

HAVE established their office in Titus' Block, in rear of No. 12 Jefferson street, where they may be found by parties interested.
oct9

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 2, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oct9

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:
For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 5:15 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.—The fourth quarterly meeting for this charge takes place to-day and to-morrow. Preaching each day at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. T. C. Collins pastor.

NOT SICK.—Mr. Marsh Taylor, one of Mr. Sheriff Winters' deputies, requests us to say that he is not ill, as reported by the papers, but is attending to his business as usual.

MORTUARY REPORT.—Six interments from yellow fever for twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock P. M.
W. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.
Memphis, November 1, 1867.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—INCREASE OF JURISDICTION.—The Jurisdiction of the Municipal Court in civil causes has been increased to $5000; the act having been passed by the Legislature October 30, 1867. Suits can now be commenced, returnable to the December term, for sums of five thousand dollars or less.

LAID UP—We regret to say that our young friend, R. C. Ainslie, President of the Howard Association, is quite ill. His indisposition, however, will not interfere with the workings of the Association—as calls will be attended to as usual. We hope the President will be able to resume his seat ere many days.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Patrolman S. J. Atley has been appointed Sergeant in the first district, vice Hampton, deceased. Sergeant Sewell, of the Third, has resigned, and gone on the patrol. Patrolmen Signor and Saureman have been appointed acting Sergeants. Sergeant Brown, who has been for two months on the day, took the night yesterday.

LARCENY.—A burly negro, named Robert Griffin was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Black, as was also another colored citizen named Dick Folwell, by one of Justice Moore's officers. Both parties were "sent up." If they do not get straw bail, or are released on the much abused habeus corpus, they will be brought before the (so-called "Grand Ma,") Judge Hunter for trial.

MR. H. C. LIPPARD.—We are pleased to see this gentleman return to our city. Mr. Lippard, through the solicitation of his class, some two weeks ago, postponed his lessons until to-night. He is here ready to commence; but his friends having advised him to the contrary, he will not open until to-night week, from which time he will continue the course of lessons until completed.

LECTURE ON YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA.—On Tuesday evening Dr. Wilson, an ex Confederate surgeon, will deliver a lecture at the Memphis Club Hall, on cholera and yellow fever. The proceeds will be appropriated to the fund being raised for burying the Confederate dead at Iuka, accomplished some time ago. The price of admission will be fifty cents, and tickets can be procured at Wade & Co.'s book store. This will prove an interesting lecture, and should be well attended.

THE VARIETIES IMBROGOLIO.—The parties concerned in the muss at the Varieties Theater, were up before Mr. Justice Miller yesterday. Complainants and defendants bringing to the front a full array of legal talent, a lively time was looked for, but alas, the expectants were disappointed. No trial came off. In the interim, White swore out a warrant against Broom, charging him with opening letters, etc. A question of jurisdiction arose, when the further hearing of the cases were postponed by Justice Miller, till this morning at nine o'clock. Meanwhile, the show is closed.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Jerry Woods, charged with the murder of James Johnson, near the Fair grounds, some days since, was up before Mr. Justice Miller yesterday, and admitted to bail in the sum of four thousand dollars. It has always been our impression, that murder was not a bailable case. The evidence so far in this case, goes to show that the crime was premeditated, the deceased having been unarmed. The consent of Attorney General Wallace to making it murder in the second degree, and the Justice taking bonds may be all right, but such action remains to be questioned what proportion of the bonds were of the straw species?

FOUND DROWNED.—Mr. Coroner Cotton held an inquest on the body of a negro named John Leal at the foot of Beal street yesterday. The deceased was apparently about forty years of age, and had been in the water several days. The Coroner's jury, of which Mr. C. N. Martin was foreman, rendered a verdict finding that the deceased was found drowned at the foot of Beal street. No marks of violence to be found on the body. The Coroner gave an order for the burial of the remains of the deceased. It is somewhat strange that so many persons are found drowned in this vicinity, and no satisfactory account given of how they came there.

GOOSE, GEESE, GEESES.—A writ of replevin was issued by Mr. Justice Miller yesterday for the recovery of five geese, said to be unlawfully held by a party in Pinch. The writ was placed in the hands of his burly officer, and partially executed, as would appear from the following return, "is not October 31st, came to hand same day, executed by replevining five geese from the defendant, and delivering same to plaintiff, and case for hearing before R. B. Miller, Esq., at 9 o'clock a.m., Nov. 1, 1867. One of the geese ran around the yard so that I could not get him together with the other ones, so I could not count him." This is very good for Tim—we have known many city as well as country Squires do worse. The Constable is not the most inefficient officer, after all.

THE RACES.—The managers of the Memphis Race Association have been untiring in their efforts to render the accommodations at the race track comfortable in every way. The old fence has been torn down and a new picket one erected on the quarter stretch. A new and commodious ladies' stand has been erected, the grass and shrubbery cleared away so as to give an unobstructed view of the whole track. There is now at the stalls of the Association about thirty horses, and more are arriving daily. A new stand for the timers and the press. New stables are also being put up, and, when completed, will accommodate at least sixty horses. The ladies' refreshment saloon will be fitted up in excellent order. We shall have more to say of the races hereafter.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Last night the gifted Miss Emily Melville took a benefit. The house was crowded, every seat being occupied and the aisles partially filled. The beneficiare appeared in *Camilla's Husband* as "Lady Camilla Hastings." She was well supported by Mr. Roche and other members of the company. Our young townsman, Mr. Jacob Seessel, recited the address of Col. Burke, and was called before the curtain. The address, delivery and elocution of this young gentleman only require years and study to make him perfect. The farce of the *Pretty Horsebreaker* set everybody in a roar, Miss Melville doing "Bella Sunnyside" capitally. Mr. Ellerton appeared to much advantage in "Upton Spout," playing the part very correctly and in good taste. The acting of this gentleman improves nightly. He is never behind in his parts, and, so far, has come up to the mark. To-night is the last one of Miss Melville's engagement, when the beautiful play of *Esmeralda* and the farce of *Swiss Swains* will be performed. Let the admirers of the little pet give her a good house at parting.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The continuation of the proceedings of this body up to date are in substance as follows: In the absence of Judge Lewis, Commissioner Hack presided.

The commission and official bond of G. W. Freeman, Notary Public, having been presented to the Board, the same were referred to the Finance Committee.

An account in favor of John R. King, for $67 85, for coffins, etc., for paupers, was, on motion, allowed.

An account in favor of E. P. Eastham, for $50, for repairing bridge on the west bank, was, on motion, allowed.

An account in favor of P. M. Winters, Sheriff, for $60, for turnkey fees, was, on motion, allowed.

An account in favor of L. C. Hardwick, for $211 50 for boarding jurors, etc., was, on motion, reduced to $153, and so allowed.

An account in favor of Josiah Stout for $10, for furnishing coffin and burying a pauper, was, on motion, allowed.

Four accounts in favor of J. N. Oliver & Co., one for $313 32, one for $273 06, one for $31 14, and one for $11 40, amounting in the aggregate to $629 12, for provisions, etc., furnished the County Poor House, were, on motion, allowed.

An account in favor of C. F. Chamberlin & Co., for $244 25, for stationery, etc., furnished the Clerk of the Chancery Court; another in favor of same parties for $29 75, for stationery, etc., furnished the Sheriff; and two accounts, one for $10 25 and one for $56 50, for stationery, etc., furnished the County Commissioners, were, on motion, allowed.

An account in favor of E. Meyer, for $96, for twenty-four pair of blankets, furnished the Shelby County Poor House, was, on motion, allowed.

An account in favor of W. Z. Mitchell, for $21 75, for stationery furnished the county of Shelby, by Dr. Laski, County Physician, was, on motion, allowed.

An account in favor of A. M. Leslie & Co., for $25 for stomach pump furnished to the County Physician, was on motion allowed.

The official bond of R. M. Mason, Constable of the Sixteenth Civil District, having been presented to the Board, the same was received and accepted.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the City School Board in regard to selling to the city the lot on Adams street, that they be empowered to sell the same at its original cost and interest, provided it is paid for in money within eighteen months.

Ordered, That an appropriation of $46 be made for the use of Thomas O'Mahoney and $24 for the use of A. Cohen, they having served respectively twenty-three and twelve days at the September term, 1867, as jurors in the Circuit Court, as appears by the certificate of the Clerk of said Court, their names having been omitted in the regular list of jurors of said term.

The report of J. C. Quinlan, Superintendent of County Poor House, having been presented to the Board, the same was received and ordered to be filed.

Be it ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Shelby County, Tennessee: That the fund of $41 25, referred to by J. C. Quinlan, Superintendent of the Poor House, having been found by him on the persons of the deceased paupers, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the purchase of a good skiff and pair of oars, to be used by the Poor House in securing wood from the river; and provided the whole amount is not wanted for the purpose mentioned, such part as is not wanted shall be subject to the orders of the Committee on Poor House, to be used by them in such way as they deem best for the interest of the county.

A petition from Sister St. Miguel, of Peter's Orphan Asylum, asking for aid for the orphans under her charge, having been presented to the Board by G. A. Hanson, Esq., the same was referred to Commissioner Merriman to report on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the tax lists for 1867 be corrected by adding thereto the property reported by the investigating committee as having been omitted from the tax books, and all the assessments recommended by said committee to such property as has been undervalued by the Assessor, as shown by the report of said committee; and that the Tax Collector be required to make said additions and corrections on the way landings, and that he be authorized to collect the full rate of taxes due thereon as though said property had been regularly and correctly assessed.

Ordered, That the appropriation of $1370, made on the 28th instant to McCaffrey & Cornelius, be issued in warrants of five of $250 each and one of $120.

Resolved, That Philip Garvin, Tax Collector of State and county revenue, give immediate notice to tax payers of this county, Shelby, that for all taxes due from property holders for the year 1867, and remaining unpaid on the first day of December next, he will issue distress warrants as required by section 608 of the Code, to be levied upon personal property.

Resolved, That John Losague, Clerk, etc., be authorized and required to have printed the requisite number of blanks for the use of the Assessor for 1868, in accordance with the recommendations of W. E. Milton, M. T. Williamson, and P. W. Buttinghaus, and that he be paid for out of the County Treasury.

An account of John Mageveny, jailor and associates, as follows, was, on motion, allowed.

David H. McFall, one month		$100 00
John Magevenny	"	125 00
Peter W. Wren,	"	115 00
Edward Maguire,	"	100 00
Owen Connell,	"	100 00
John Winter,	"	100 00
Edward Lenihan,	"	100 00
John B. Milers,	"	100 00
Thomas Winters,	"	125 00
Thomas Tighe,	"	100 00
Patrick Gallagher,	"	100 00
Frank Brennan,	"	100 00
Wm. Reynolds,	"	100 00
John Joice,	"	100 00
James Hogan,	"	100 00
Angelo Marra,	"	100 00
Barney Harraday,	"	100 00
Richard Croffin,	"	100 00
Michael Stine, thirteen days,		43 33
		$1908 33

Ordered, That on the certificates of the Jailor and Sheriff, that the President be authorized to issue warrants to all employees at the Jail to the number of eighteen each, and every month so long as they are employed, being in total amount of $1865 00 per month.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Gents: I have been very much interested in reading the chaste, and well gotten up articles of some of our physicians. The communications exhibit a thorough knowledge of the profession, mature thought and large research in medical lore, and calculated to do a large amount of good. It has also been a source of intense pleasure to me, in my intercourse with the people, to listen to the comments of approval, without cynical criticisms, thereby exhibiting their good sense in a proper appreciation of the efforts on the part of the profession to protect and inform the public.

That yellow fever is, and has been upon us for a time, cannot now be a matter of doubt in the mind of any intelligent physician with us, and, while they differ among themselves with regard to disease, it is no evidence of the superiority of *one* who is well informed over another who is equally informed, but simply the result of the fact that nature has so organized the brain, that we differ in conclusions, from a different standpoint.

Is it so wonderful that doctors differ in their opinions with regard to diseases that are obscure, and cannot be seen, handled or touched, when the world at large differ about objects which can be both seen and handled? All the difference that has existed in the profession up to a short time past, has been the result of this fact, that many of our profession, as well as the public, have formed their opinions from writers upon the subject of yellow fever, who, from direct contact with the disease itself, as it exists in its native country, at the same time being unwilling to believe that so terrible a calamity was upon us.

It is peculiarly a disease of the extreme Southern climate, and like plants or fruits, it changes its characteristics in many respects by being transplanted to a foreign clime, and as a consequence, must be treated accordingly. Had I the time, or the disposition to trouble you, I would pursue these reflections upon this subject, but my object now is to call attention to the facts which are before us, and provide for the future until the time of safety arrives.

It is a fact which has long been established by statistics, which can be produced, that the autumnal diseases in the valley of the Mississippi are much more fatal than those diseases of any other season or period of the year, and that from the first few days in September to the middle of November, or the first of December, the mortality has been greater by from fifty to one hundred per cent. Such being the fact, let not the old theory that "the first frost will destroy the disease" secure you. Such is truly the case in New Orleans, the coast, and other extreme Southern places, but here it cannot be seriously effected until we have continued cold weather, as yellow fever has been thoroughly amalgamated with our native diseases, and as such cannot be thoroughly eradicated by the effect of one or two frosts. At this season, let the physician when he enters the sick room, turn his back upon the outer world, and forget that there is another case of sickness than the one before him, and treat it accordingly, bearing in mind only the fact that the elements of yellow fever are still here, and with it the disease before him will not bear the same activity of treatment that it would under other circumstances, while at the same time the patient may be lost from apprehension on the part of the physician, which deters him from attacking the disease vigorously. The same amalgamation of diseases existed during the epidemic which occurred in 1855, at Norfolk, and many of the leading practitioners of other places have been sorely puzzled at times, during the existence of this disease, to determine and distinguish the native disease, so thoroughly has it been impressed with the shadow of yellow fever.

The writer of this has seen the disease from its native place in the Indies, to the different points on this continent, and feels no hesitation in saying that this may be the last demonstration of this character for years to come. He speaks, not from the theory expounded by others, but from actual experience. The cold weather has suppressed for the time being the disease, and now is the time, of all others, for us to be on our guard.

Let every one whose occupation takes him or her out of doors, put on their flannel and protect themselves against the changes of the weather. Keep out of the night air, live lightly in the way of eating, avoid constipation by the use of such remedies as will correct them without chilling, or producing drastric painful effects.

To the young physician, as there are many here, I would suggest, when you have a grave case about which there is any doubt, call in an experienced physician who has seen yellow fever with its modifications, and bolster yourself up by his advice, for many a promising young physician has gone to the wall who might have been an ornament to his profession, from the loss of a case or two in such times as these. In conclusion, I think the public has great reason to congratulate itself that it has in its midst a medical faculty who are equal to an emergency like the present, as evinced by the great success, and so few deaths, compared with the large number of cases.
EXPERIENCE.

INTERESTING TO APPLICANTS IN BANKRUPTCY.—All who contemplate availing themselves of the benefits of the Bankrupt Law must do so previous to March 2, 1868, as the fifty per cent. clause takes effect on that day. There are only one hundred and nineteen days left. All claims against the bankrupt who applies before March 2d, may be proven according to the act now—after which time the fifty per cent. clause takes effect—which is as follows: Section thirty-three of the law: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per cent. of the claims against his estate, unless the assent, in writing, of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in this case, at or before the time of application for discharge." Petitions can be filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court at Memphis now, which will be binding as soon as filed according to the act. The Eighth Congressional District comprises the following counties: Fayette, Hardeman, Madison, McNairy, Shelby and Tipton.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.—The following announcement, taken from the Louisville *Democrat* of the 31st ult., is not unlooked for in our city. We only not say that our best wishes attend the gallant "Howard" and his lovely bride through life: "Last evening there was a very large and fashionable assemblage at Calvary Church, the witness the nuptials of Mr. Clarence T. Greenleaf, of Memphis, to Miss Fannie, daughter of David Wright, deceased, formerly a prominent and wealthy manufacturer. At nine o'clock the bridal party entered the place of worship, Mendelsohn's wedding march being performed upon the organ by Charles L. Ward with exquisite taste and power. The solemn and impressive marriage services of the Episcopal Church were pronounced by Rev. Mr. Platt, the able and eloquent rector, James Bridgeford giving away the bride. The lady and her four beautiful attendants were attired in simple white, and the gentlemen in conventional black. We express but a general wish when we desire for this newly-mated couple long life and much happiness."

THE FALL MEETING.—The meeting to be held on the grounds of the Memphis Jockey Association, on the second Monday in November, and under the auspices of the Turf Congress, promises to be a most brilliant affair. The track is in most excellent order; the Superintendent, Capt. John S. Lail, having given the greatest attention to that department for months past. The Ladies' Stand has undergone a thorough repair, and everything done to render lady visitors comfortable. Ushers will be in attendance. The grand stand has also been refitted for the reception of visitors. The Secretary, Mr. Gibson, is daily in the receipt of letters from the most prominent turf men of the country, giving notice of their coming. There is certain to be a gathering of the finest stock, and all the prominent sporting men of the country on this occasion.

LOOK TO IT.—To the man of family, it is a duty incumbent that he should secure his dear ones against want, in case of his death. The matter of life insurance has now become an absolute necessity for this purpose. The ravages of war and the almost entire prostration of our commercial prospects makes the insurance of one's life for the benefit of those who may be left behind, of more importance than ever. One of the best companies we know of is the Phœnix Mutual of Hartford. Mr. S. D. McClure, well known to our citizens, is the resident agent. He has his office at No. 16 Jefferson street, and is prepared to issue policies on the most liberal terms.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have received Harper's Bazaar, Metropolitan Record, Criminal Zeitung, Turf, Field and Farm, New York Clipper, Irish American, Freeman's Journal, Irish People, Irish Citizen, (John Mitchell's new paper), American Artisan, New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Boston Pilot, Banner of Light, La Crosse Democrat, Round Table, Police News, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's New York Weekly, Southern Society, Waverley Magazine, and all the magazines for November, and dailies from everywhere. Call at Emmons & Son for your reading matter.

HALF WAY HOUSE.—Raleigh and its Springs has for some time past attracted many visitors, who have been alike benefitted by the pleasant ride and the medicinal waters. The want of a half-way house has long been felt; now that want has at last been supplied, Messrs. Ryan and Van Voast having opened one four miles from town, which will compare favorably with any in the state. Fine liquors, good attendance and gentlemanly treatment will always be received from these gentlemen by their guests.

Dr. B. A. Pope, Oculist and Aurist, (Bethel Block,) will continue his practice for a few weeks longer in Memphis. Office hours from 9½ A. M. to 2 P. M.

The largest assortment of ladies' and children's fancy furs in the city at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street. no1 3t

Our stock of ladies' and children's furs are now open for inspection. Francisco & Wiggin, 309 Main street. no1 3t

Ladies and children's furs, the tastiest and finest in the city. Memphis Hat Company, opposite the square. oct31 6t

Ladies, call at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street, and examine their splendid assortment of fancy dress furs. no1 3t

Gents' dress and business hats at Memphis Hat Company, opposite Court square. oct31 6t

Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers. Robeson, Sneed & Co. oct1 tf

Hats the best and latest styles at Memphis Hat Company, opposite the square. oct31 6t

Attend the closing out sale of Rice, Stix & Co. You will find a complete stock of Dry Goods at lower prices than ever. oct8 1m

READ the advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their immense stock of Fashionable Dry Goods will be closed out regardless of cost, to quit the retail trade. oct8 1m

Furs of all nations at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street. no1 3t

Silk Undershirts and Drawers, very low. Robeson, Sneed & Co. oct1 tf

Buy your fall style hat of Miller & Leidy. oct31 6t

Business Suits, Cheapest in the city. Robeson Sneed & Co. oct1 tf

Ladies visit the fur emporium and buy genuine furs. Memphis Hat Company, opposite the square. oct31 6t.

Ladies' and children's fancy dress furs of every description at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street. no1 3t

Trunks, Valises and Bags. Robeson, Sneed & Co. oct1 tf

Mink, sable and fitch furs the finest at Miller & Leidy's. oct31 6t

Buy your Clothing from Robeson, Sneed & Co., 305 Main street. oct1 tf

Furs! furs! furs! furs! furs! at Miller & Leidy's, 269 Main street. oct31 6t

We cannot enumerate the prices of our immense stock to be cleared out. They are the lowest, in order to secure an early sale. Rice, Stix & Co. oct8 1m

Ladies' furs, all qualities, at Miller & Leidy's, opposite the square. oct31 6t

No Deception.—We mean to close out the retail branch, and have marked all Dry Goods down to lowest figures. Rice, Stix & Co. oct8 1m

Cold—Ladies can buy the finest furs at Miller & Leidy's, opposite Court square. oct31 6t

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

The weather has not varied since yesterday. The days are moderately cool and the nights are accompanied with frost. A few more such and yellow Jack will have fled, we hope, forever. White river has been swelling very slightly from recent rains, and some six inches has been added to the channel depth. The Ida Rees reports three and a half feet at Little Island and three feet to Jacksonport. There is more trouble between here and Cairo, and pilots differ as to the depth found. The Marble City reports five feet two inches at Point Pleasant, and the Mepham but four feet six with the stick. The Ohio was falling, but our midnight dispatches may tell of a slight swell.

Arrivals.

Steamer Marble City, St. Louis.
" J. S. McCune, Cairo.
" Natoma, St. Francis river.
" M. S. Mepham, St. Louis.
" Commercial, White river.
" Goldfinch, Haile's Point.

Departures.

Steamer J. S. McCune, New Orleans.
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" M. S. Mepham, New Orleans.
" Natoma, St. Francis river.

Boats in Port.

Norman, Myrtle, Coosa, J. D. Perry, Commercial, Goldfinch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was considerable animation on the landing yesterday, especially around the Packet Company's wharf boat. King cotton reigns there, and it would not be too much to say that each boat of the line now goes out with 1000 bales of the staple.

The Old Reliable, the safest, truest and best packet in the White river trade, came in last evening with an excellent trip. She carries the mail, connects with the train for Little Rock at Devall's Bluff, with the Fairy Queen at Augusta for upper White river, and leaves to-day at 5 p.m., sharp. Capt. Ashford is her master, and in her office will be found Messrs. Morton, Smithers and Robinson.

The Louisville and White river packet Jno. Rees, will no doubt make a clean sweep of the balance yet on hand of the $25,000 guaranteed by Louisville merchants to her line of packets. The Ida struck a log near Devall's Bluff, and we learn she broke thirty-four timbers. This same obstruction killed the steamer Return not many months ago, and at various times has been the cause of disaster to steamers.

The Adam Jacobs did not arrive to leave last evening. She will get away at 10 a.m. to-day for Cairo and St. Louis and will go through on time. Capt. Hemmingway is master and Mr. Masson is chief clerk.

The fine light draft packet Ned Tracey, will be in and leave to-day at 5 p.m. for Vicksburg and all points on the Yazoo. She will take the Vicksburg mail and freights for way points to that city. Billy Fields and Stack Lee are her clerks.

The Gleaner with John Fenwick in command, will leave for Pine Bluff on Tuesday.

The H. M. Shreve will leave to-day at 10 a.m. for Vicksburg. Capt. Carter is master.

The Lizzie Gill, belonging to John Boffinger and commanded by Capt. O'Neil, will leave on Sunday for New Orleans.

Capt John Davis is still in our city awaiting the arrival of Capt. J. B. Archer, agent of the underwriters, who is due to arrive last night. They will proceed to the wreck of the Rowena, and the question as to whether she can be raised will soon be settled.

Capt. John T. Shirley was expected home from Pascagoula this evening.

The J. G. Blackford is on her way up from New Orleans. She eschews barges.

The fine steamer Goldfinch, of which Capt. Carr is master, came in last night from Haile's Point with a good trip. She returns to-day at 5 p.m. and makes all way landings.

The Quitman arrived in New Orleans on Monday last with 2149 bales of cotton.

The barge recently sunk by the Lizzie Gill contained a lot of iron which had been flashed out of the wreck of the City of Memphis. The Memphis belonged to the A. & M. S. line, and was very aged and debilitated when she died. The company has not yet, and perhaps never will, get over the obloquy covering them for sending out this steamer, which, it is said, was condemned for many months, if not years, before she made her final trip and hurled into eternity several of her passengers. Travelers have no confidence in the line since that event, and their boats generally travel with light passenger trips.

The Norman, Capt. Scott, leaves for White river to-day at 5 p.m. Mr. Thomas, a clever officer, presides at the desk.

The Coosa, with a fair freight list already engaged, will get away to-day for New Orleans. Capt. Kinney is master, and Billy Jones is clerk.

The following boats at Pittsburg are ready to come out: Glendale, Kate Robinson, Lorena, Maggie Hayes, Armenia and Selma.

From twelve to fifteen thousand barrels of winter apples are to be shipped from Louisiana, Mo., this season.

The Local Inspectors of St. Louis have revoked the license of Thomas Maddocks, first engineer, for obstructing the locked safety valve.

A Wisconsin paper says the amount of lumber put into the rivers of that region this season is only about one-third the usual average, or in round numbers fifty millions feet.

We understand that the B. L. Hodge, now laid up at Shippingport, will leave for New Orleans as soon as there is sufficient water for her. The same may be said of the Richmond and Indiana.

A few days ago the following steamers were aground at Four Mile bar at the same time: Argosy, Peerless, Camella, Leonora, Tahlequah, and the towboats Zebra and Rochester, with three model barges, and four iron boats.

The case of W. J. Rusk against the Buckeye State Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, was on hearing in the Superior Court of that city before Judge Fox and a jury on Wednesday. Capt. Rusk sues the Buckeye State Insurance Company for the amount insured by him in that Company on the steamer St. Cloud, which was lost in January last by striking a snag near Plum Point. The amount sued for is $3000. The payment has been refused, on the ground that the officers of the boat did not use proper diligence to prevent the loss. The testimony of experts will be introduced to ascertain whether the accident might have been avoided.

A Dubuque paper, commenting on the grain embargo at that place and the trouble with the Illinois Central railroad, says:

In connection with this matter we will mention as a rumor that Capt. Buford, Superint

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, November 1, 1867.

There is no new feature in our money market since yesterday. Currency arrives daily from the East in sufficient quantities to remove cotton as fast as it arrives, and all good cotton bills are taken readily at ½@¾ discount. The checking rates vary from par to ¼ premium. Customers find no trouble in buying at the former.

Gold opened in New York at 140¾@, and closed at 140⅝@. Our dealers buy at 38¾@39c, and sell at 40@41c.

Silver, buying 28@30c.

City Scrip is dull and nominal at 39@40c buying, selling at 41@42c. A sale of $500 between brokers was reported at 40c.

Police scrip is unchanged and demand very light. Buying at 70c, selling at 75@80c.

There is no demand for County Warrants. Brokers are not seeking them. The buying rate is nominal at 70c, selling 75@80c.

The shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Montreal have decided to apply to Parliament for power to resume, by amalgamating with some other banking institution.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at Lisbon. There was no important war news. The legislative bodies of Brazil have agreed to an export duty of 15 per cent. to take effect on and after January next, in place of the duty of 1 per cent, which is now the law.

The Treasury Department, after a full investigation, are satisfied that none of the counterfeit 7 30s were issued with a date prior to August 15th last, and parties who purchased notes before then, may rest assured they are genuine.

Mr. Bauer, of New Orleans, deposited $18,700 in the First National Bank of that city about twenty four hours before the bank closed; whereupon he violently assaulted and cowhided Mr. D. B. Forbes, late President of the Bank, in the open street.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn, old issue	28	Augusta I. & R. Co.	
" W. Tenn.	40	Bank of Augusta	50
" Chattanooga	10	" Athens	40
" Middle Tenn	40	" Columbus	50
City Bank	60	" Commerce	6
Merchants' Bank	90	" Fulton	20
Northern Bank	90	" Ep're State	20
Ocoee "	10	" Middle Ga	80
Planters' "	90	" Savannah	80
Union "	98	" State of Ga	12
Shelbyville "	80	Cent'l R. & B'k'g Co.	95
Southern "	20	City B'k of Augusta	25
Traders' "	90	F'm'r's & M'ch'cs	6
ALABAMA.		Ga. R. R. & B'k Co.	95
Bank of Mobile	95	Marine Bank	95
" Montgomery	45	Mrch'ts & P'l'rs B'k	5
" Selma	20	Planters' Bank	12
Commercial Bank	12	Union Bank	5
Eastern Bank	42	Mechanic's Bank	2
Northern "	35	Man'fact'rs "	12
Central "	6	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Southern "	90	Bank of Camden	30
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Charleston	15
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Chester	7
" Charlotte	30	" Georgetown	12
" Clarendon	2	" Hamburg	13
" Commerce	40	" Newburg	20
" Fayetteville	7	" S. Carolina	7
" Lexington	10	State, old issue	10
" N. Carolina	40	State, new "	5
" Wadesboro'	20	Commercial Bank	2
" Washington	10	Exchange Bank	10
" Wilmington	18	F'm'r's & Exch'ge	1
" Yanceyville	5	Merchants' Bank	8
Commercial Bank	16	People's Bank	40
Farmers' B'k of N. C.	20	Planters' "	6
Merchants' Bank	40	Plant'rs & M'ch's B'k	16
Miners & Plant'r's B'k	25	South W. R. R.	22
LAND WARRANTS.		State Bank	3
40 acres, war 1812	$ 38	Union "	60
80 " "	80		
120 " " "	100		
160 " " "	140		
160 " not "	135		
BONDS.		FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75	Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lb. sterling.	
M. & C. R.R. coupons	85	France, Switzerland & Belgium, 3 55 francs for $1 00.	
M. & O. R.R. bonds	32	GERMANY.	
M. & O.R.R. coupons	27	Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler	
Tenn. bonds, old	66	" new	64
" new	64	Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler	
Tenn. coupons	70	Frankfort, 61¾c for 1 guilder	
Miss. C. R.R. 1st m'g'e	65	Sweden, 41¾c for one rickesdaler	
" 2d "	40		
Memp'is City b'nds	45		
" coupons	36		

The New York cotton market opened dull, with holders anxious to realise, Middling 36c, Orleans 39½c. It was unchanged at noon, but at the close was in fair demand, with prices nominally lower; Uplands 36½c, Orleans 39c. Our market was active during the day, or rather the latter part of it. At the opening holders were anxious to sell in anticipation of a decline, and they as a general thing, would entertain offers for Middling running from 35½@36½c. The decline, however, was not as great as looked for, and though the New York market fell ½c, our market advanced ¼c, and closed with holders firm at 36½c, and in some instances, asking and getting 36¾c. We quote our market as follows to-day:

Ordinary	nominal.
Good Ordinary	nominal.
Low Middling	35½@35¾
Middling	36¼@36¾
Strict Middling	37 @
Good Middling	37½@

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		1,080
Received to-day	1306	
Received previously	20,838	25,144
		26,224
Exported to-day	474	
Exported previously	19,408	19,882
Stock on hand		6,382

The trade of our city was much better yesterday. The few frosts which have visited us have inspired our people with the hope that all danger is passed, and that in a very few days those who are absent may return with entire safety. In fact, many who fled at the first appearance of the fever are again to be seen upon our streets, and country teams are becoming quite numerous. We have no hesitation in saying that no danger need be apprehended from the fever henceforth. We have learned of but a very few new cases since frost first visited us, and those were persons who had the germ of the disease in their system. There was a very fair amount of orders filled during the day, and prices of supplies are about as they were on our last. Corn is still in demand in a small way, and choice white is held at $1 10@1 12. A lot of new shelled, which came from Crittenden County, Ark., sold at $1 05. Bar is firm at 90c@$1 in a small way. Oats firm at 75@75c to arrive. Bran scarce; a few tons were sold on levee at $45. Meal is in light demand at $5 75@$6. Hay scarce and firm at $20 on landing and $30 from store. The meat market is moderately active, and mess pork is held at $24@24 50 in round lots. Clear sides are very scarce and firm; the few lots on the market are held at 19½@20c; shoulders are dull at 15@15½c; breakfast bacon, 18@19c; plain canvassed hams, 22@24c; sugar cured, 26@28c. Lard in good stock and weak at 14½@c for kegs and 14½c for tierces. Cabbage are a drug at 6@10c. Apples are in large supply and dull at $4@5 per bbl. Butter is becoming more plentiful and prices are easier; Goshen, 45c; choice western, 40@42c; good, 30@35c; common, 15@25c, but not in demand. Bagging is in demand at 27@28c for Indias, and 25@28c for Kentucky power; hand loom 24@26c. No beans in market. Eggs are firm and scarce at 30@35c. Flour quiet but firm; common $5 50@5 75; superfine $7 25@7 50; extra $10 50@11, XXX $12@13; fancy brands $14@15 50. Chickens scarce, selling at $5 50 for young and $4@5 for old. Potatoes are scarce and firm; good sweet at $4@5 per bbl. Onions, $5 50@5 75. Sweet Potatoes $4 per bbl, or 1 per bushel. Molasses firm at 70@80c for St. Louis reboiled; no New Orleans of consequence in market; syrup, $1@1 50. Sugar firm at 15½@16c for white crushed and powdered and coffee sugars at 17½@18@19c; brown 14@17c. Rio Coffee, fair to choice, 24@27½c. Cuff Lime $2 25@2 50; Cape Lime, $2 25@2 50. Western reserve cheese, 16½@17c; factory, 15@16c. English dairy, 18@19c. Common, whisky, $1 00@2; imitation Bourbon, $2 25@3; Bourbon, $3@.

ROBERT A. MOON,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale.

To the Cotton Planters of West Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas:

The undersigned respectfully tenders his services as agent, for the sale of your cotton in this city, and for the purchase of your supplies. The unfortunate termination of the late war, which so materially affected the best interests of the South, has also had its effect upon the Commission business of this city, as transacted between planter and merchant. You doubtless well remember with what pertinacity (previous to the war), amounting in some instances to annoyance, you were solicited for your business at the rate of fifty cents per bale commission, free of drayage, and stored for twelve months without charge. Then (as will be again) the producer was the ruling element, and high rents, rich landlords and merchants were the result of planters' patronage. No people or occupation have been more seriously prostrated than planters and planting, and none so much deserve to be fostered and aided in their unfortunate changed condition. How this aid so much needed has been meted out you I opine too well know. Onerous government taxes in general, and a special tax upon your leading production, Cotton, large profits you have had to pay upon supplies furnished, commissions on sales ranging from $9 50 to $5 per bale, monthly storage at exorbitant prices, and other expenses, as per reference to your account sales, as a sum total will leave you but little if anything upon which to rebuild your shattered fortunes, or to compete with the new order of affairs—free labor. When I withdrew from the Cotton and Commission Business in 1860, private reasons then led me to believe that I would never engage in it again. The solicitations of many friends that were former patron, and a desire to promote the interest of the planting community, so far as my feeble efforts can do so, and the apparent want of gratitude exhibited to a community that in times past tended so materially to the prosperity of Memphis and its mercantile community, has determined me again to offer my services in the capacity as stated. The remnant stocks of cotton in the United States and short supplies in the hands of New England manufacturers has caused some advance in prices from the late depression, hence early sales may be prudent and expedient; such was the case the past two seasons, and many planters have had cause to regret the acting upon the too common practice of holding and drawing upon their cottons. I would a vise no planter to send forward his cotton bales he wishes it sold upon the first active market. It can be held at home much cheaper than in Memphis. No charges for selling cotton will be One Dollar per bale. Insurance effected in all cases if not instructed to the contrary. Shall buy your supplies from wholesale houses, giving you the benefit of same. In short, by strict attention to all the duties of our business, I hope to merit a large share of patronage.

Very respectfully,

R. A. MOON.

F. LANE, J. H. MARTIN, J. W. LANE.

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

LIBERAL Cash Advances made on Consignments, and special attention given to filling orders. se12 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street,

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us au21

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of David Weeks, deceased, are notified to file them with the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

F. SMITH, Administrator.

October 28, 1867. oc30 law3w*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oct2

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 tf

J. J. SMITH. JNO. L. LEECH.

SMITH & LEECH,

Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

342 Second Street.

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whisky on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.

oct5 oct3 3m

A. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
S. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,

LIQUORS,

Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the market as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

276 Front Row.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

S. STERNBERG & CO.,

WESTERN AND VIRGINIA

Tobacco Agency,

Dealers in Imported and Domestic

CIGARS,

No. 310 Front Street,

MEMPHIS.

oct12 6m

Planters and Merchants Attention.

Tobacco, Tobacco, Tobacco.

WE will forward to your address, upon receipt of your order enclosing the cash, the best brands of Leaf Tobacco at the following prices:

Best Bright Gold Leaf Chewing Tobacco, 25 pounds, - - - - $8 00

Best Bright Gold Leaf Smoking Tobacco, 25 pounds, - - - - 5 00

Any one wishing to engage in the sale of our Tobacco, will receive 15 per cent. upon all amounts of 100 pounds and above.

Address, PLEASANTS & CO.,

au7 3m 464 West Chestnut St. Louisville, Ky.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.

EDMONDS, PETTIGREW & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

No. 37 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

HAVING perfected our arrangements with the Manufacturers in Virginia and the West, we are prepared to supply the trade at Factors' prices, keeping always on hand a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the various brands and styles, which we have selected ESPECIALLY FOR THIS TRADE.

Merchants and Jobbers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

se21 1m

OWEN, M'NUTT & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

RECEIVING, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, No. 14 Monroe street.

☞ All Cotton, Tobacco, or other Produce, consigned to us, insured, unless otherwise instructed. Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest market price. oct10-tf

C. C. PARTEE, B. FRANK HARBERT,
Late Vernon, Partee & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

14 Monroe Street,

Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Raging, Rope and Supplies furnished.

oct10 wsm4d3m

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

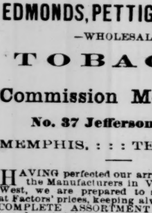
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Monroe street.

se26

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,



IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn.

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. C. Lanier, Pres't. W. H. Cherry, President Gayoso Savings Institution. dent Merchants' National Bank.

Jas Eldridge, President P. C. Bethell, DeSoto Bank. J. K. P. Pritchard.

se29 3m

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Murphy, E. M. Apperson,
T. A. Nelson, J. C. Johnson,
Of G. T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.
J. F. Frank, F. M. Cash,
J. T. Stratton, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city and all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. F. M. CASH Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER, Trustee.

jy27 tjal,1869

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
H. L. GARTH, : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE

BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap10 tf

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

oct2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - President.
FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au1 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRESCH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT.

J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

au21

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1.

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not unmistakably proved in actual final time), we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,

mh20 tf Successors to Bond & Campbell.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO,

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,

Charlotte, N. C.

R. W. LAMB. E. B. LAMB.

STORAGE

—BY—

R. W. LAMB & CO.,

—FOR—

Cotton and Merchandize Generally,

At Charleston Cotton Shed,

Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,

au30 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

RAILROADS.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Reduction of Passenger Tariff.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st, 1867, the rates of fare from Memphis to the various Stations will be as follows:

From MEMPHIS to—

WHITES	$ 50
HORN LAKE	75
NESBITT'S	1 00
HERNANDO	1 25
LOVE'S	1 65
COLDWATER	1 75
SENATOBIA	2 25
COMO	2 65
SARDIS	3 10
TALLAHATCHIE	3 25
BATESVILLE	3 50
LONG CREEK	3 90
POPE'S	4 00
HARRISON	4 35
BARLAND	4 75
GARNER	5 25
HARDY	5 50
GRENADA	6 00

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

Good for ten or twenty trips, to be used within sixty and ninety days respectively, will be sold at the following rates:

BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND—	Good for 10 trips, to be used within sixty days.	Good for 20 trips, to be used within ninety days.
WHITES	$ 4 00	$ 7 00
HORN LAKE	7 00	12 00
NESBITT'S	9 00	17 00
HERNANDO	11 50	21 00
LOVE'S	14 50	27 00
COLDWATER	16 00	30 00
SENATOBIA	18 00	35 00
COMO	22 00	40 00
SARDIS	25 00	45 00
TALLAHATCHIE	28 00	50 00
BATESVILLE	30 00	54 00
LONG CREEK	32 00	58 00
POPE'S	34 00	60 00
HARRISON	36 00	65 00
OAKLAND	39 00	70 00
TULLAHOMA	41 50	75 00
GARNER	43 50	78 00
HARDY	46 00	82 00
GRENADA	50 00	85 00

A. S. LIVERMOORE,
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen'l Superintendent.
General Ticket Agent. nov1 w

PASSENGERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

—BY THE—

"OLD RELIABLE" ROUTE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,

—TO THE—

North and East,

—CARRYING THE—

Great Through Mail.

ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

—FROM—

Memphis to New York

Without Ferry or Omnibus changes or delay, and is one hundred and eighty-nine miles shorter to Washington, and ninety-eight miles shorter to New York than any other route.

From Memphis and all intervening points, to

Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia Springs, Lynchburg, Richmond.

Fare to New York, - - - -	$38 25
do Washington - - - -	31 25
do Baltimore - - - -	35 25
do Philadelphia - - - -	36 25
do Boston - - - -	45 00

TRAINS leave Memphis and Charleston Depot as follows: 6.40 a.m. This train arrives at Nashville

Eight Hours in Advance

Of any train leaving Memphis on same day. 6.10 p.m.—This train arrives at Nashville

Two Hours in Advance

Of Night Express by any other route. Smooth track, better equipments, and quicker time, than by any other route.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Checks given at Hotels or private residences when ordered at the office of the Company.

Fare as Low as by Any Other Route.

Tickets to all parts can be procured at the general office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 278 Main street, corner Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

A. A. BARNES, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
G. W. UPRIGHT, Passenger Agent.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. oc22

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.

Change of Time.

ON and after SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1867, until further notice, the Passenger Train will

Leave Memphis Daily at 5 p.m.,

One hour earlier than heretofore.

Train arrives at Memphis Daily at 8.55 a.m.

This change is made temporarily, by request of numerous patrons of the road.

Parties wishing to leave Memphis at night and return in the morning, can purchase commutation tickets for twenty trips, good for pointing, or tickets good for one month, at reduced rates, by applying at this office.

L. LIVERMOORE,
oct9 1w General Superintendent.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4.30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 6.40 a.m. next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

In advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11.00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4.00 p.m. next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 257½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, SAM. B. JONES,
Ticket Agent. Gen'l Sup't.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, will call at any part of the city of steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES,
Sup't M. C. T. Co.
October 1, 1867. oct 1f

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4.30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad to all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons Holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM. B. JONES,
General Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct 1f

F. E. RADCLIFF,

Contractor and General Agent

FOR THE SALE OF

Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,

Has removed his office to

No. 39 Madison Street.

Between Main and Second,

WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Especial attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

To All Whom it May Concern: Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estates of Charles Cordes and Henry Cordes, hereby notify all persons having claims on these Estates to come forward and present them properly authenticated, etc., within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. A. CORDES, Administrator.

Bullock & Anderson, attorneys. oct18 1m*

COAL, COAL.

NOW is the time to lay in your Winter supply—and the place to purchase the best Pittsburg is at

BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.,

26 South Court street,

Corner of Main,

au4 wsend 1

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

au14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metalic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No 37 Union Street, Memphis Tenn.

OWEN SMITH.

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds;

No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

Just Received.

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.

2 quarter pipes "Pellvoisin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Cordials, Liquors, and the Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

au25 276 Front Street.

THE eminent and distinguished Doctor, Sir James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and most learned and distinguished men of this age, in his treatise on Consumption, says: That Pulmonary Consumption can be cured, admits no longer of a doubt, and all eminent writers on pathological anatomy, at this present time see that consumption can be cured, if proper remedies are used in time; and testimony the most convincing, clearly proves that this disease must not be trifled with by using all kinds of patent medicines and quack nostrums, but the only safe and certain cure now in use throughout the South is known as "Dr. Williams' Pulmonic Balsam of Wild Cherry and Wood Naptha," which has stood the test of more than twenty years' trial, during which time it has given the most convincing proof of its great efficacy in having arrested this most subtle and treacherous disease with thousands who are living witnesses to-day to testify to the truth of what we here state. And to the incredulous who are suffering with any pulmonary disease, no matter of how long standing, we ask you to try this medicine once, and be convinced of yourself.

Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the South. Depots can be supplied at J. B. WASSON & CO.'S Wholesale Drug House, Memphis, Tenn., to whom all orders must be addressed. oc26 1f

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

CORNER OF FRONT AND JEFFERSON STREETS,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

THIS well known and popular Hotel is in the very CENTER OF THE CITY, convenient to the Steamboat Landings, all Railroad Depots and Places of Amusement.

D. BRYSON, Prop'r.

C. A. CHEAIRS, Clerk.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES. oct3 3m

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, by the undersigned Trustee, on the 24th day of June, 1867, by W. H. Pouncey and wife, partner of the late firm of E. Cary & Co., and Catherine Clary, administratrix of Edmund Clary, dec'd, which deed is duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., in Book No. 61, pages 147, 148 and 149, and by the written request of the beneficiary in said trust deed, I will, on

Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1867,

on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 p.m., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire property to be found covered by said trust deed, being the fixtures and furniture in storehouse No. 14, on the North side of Jefferson street, and on the East side of Center alley, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., and all stock in said storehouse, if any, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and will, at the same time, rent said storehouse No. 14 Jefferson street, give a the purchaser of the property sold the refusal, or preferred right of the premises, at a fair rent, to be duly secured.

D. A. SHEPHERD, Trustee.

Memphis, October 30th, 1867. oct31 law3w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 1845—Harrison Irby, Administrator of the estate of James A. Hart, deceased, vs. Lurinda Hart, Geo. F. Hart, et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Lavinia P. Hart and S. S. Dean, administrator of H. H. Dean, deceased, are non-residents of the State of Mississippi, and non-residents of the State of Tennessee—

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in December, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy. Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.

Wilson & Beard, Solicitors for Complainant. novi law1w*

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Fannie T. Hunt and John A. Hunt on the 1st day of August, 1865, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 51, pages 231 and 232, to secure certain indebtedness therein named, I will,

On Saturday, November 23, 1867,

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., in front of the Law Court rooms, in